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## J.S. Officials Assert CIA Directs Mining of Nicaraguan Ports

By Philip Taubman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Americans for the Central Intelligence Agency on a ship off Nicaragua's Pacific coast have been supervising the mining of Nicaraguan ports in recent months, according to Reagan administration officials and members of Congress.

The sources say the mining operation marks the first time since the United States began supporting Nicaraguan rebels three years ago that Americans have become directly involved in military operations against Nicaragua.

They said actual placement of mines inside Nicaraguan territorial waters is handled by an elite unit of Latin American commandos who use small, high-speed boats to penetrate shipping lanes to shore.

Reagan administration officials used to comment Saturday on signs of the U.S. involvement, but the press international report from Washington.

### Nicaragua Reports New Rebel Activity

Reuters

MANAGUA — A 500-member militia force of Miskito Indians spied by the United States has seized northern Nicaragua from rebels in Honduras, a Nicaraguan government spokesman said. The Indians, who are Nicaraguans, were equipped with mortars and rocket launchers provided by U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, said a Nicaraguan Interior Ministry official in Zelaya province.

Daniel Ortega Saavedra, the coordinator of the Nicaraguan junta, about 8,000 Nicaraguan rebels also launched their biggest offensive to date from bases in Honduras and Costa Rica. Speaking on government-run Voice of San José radio, Mr. Ortega said that Nicaraguan troops were successfully battling guerrillas in four northern provinces and two southern

"I don't have any comment on anything," said Robert Sims, the White House deputy press secretary.

A State Department spokesman, Brian Carlson, said, "As a matter of practice, we do not comment on alleged covert activities."

Unlike ground operations conducted by rebel forces inside Nicaragua, which U.S. advisers monitor from Honduras but do not control, the sources said, the planting of mines in Nicaraguan waters directly involves Americans and is under their immediate control.

Members of the Senate and House intelligence committees said the role of the Americans constituted a significant change in CIA operations against Nicaragua and as one Democratic senator said, "crosses a threshold that brings us closer to a direct confrontation with Nicaragua."

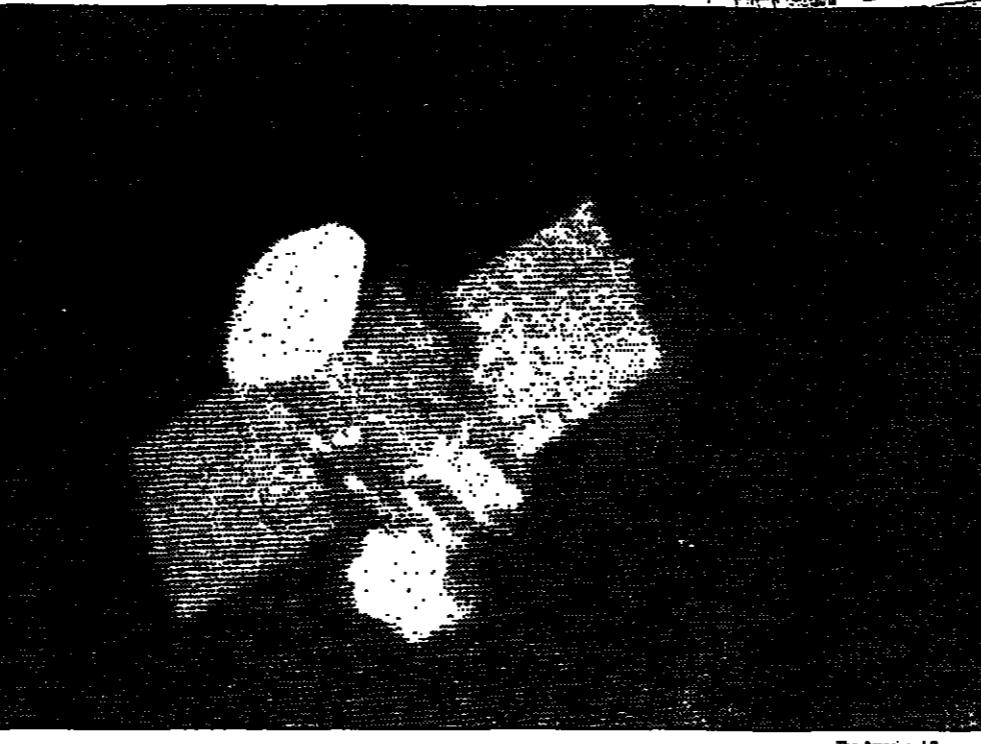
A spokesman for the CIA, Dale Petersen, said Saturday that the agency would not comment on the mining operation or the involvement of Americans. Intelligence officials said privately that Americans involved in the mining activity do not enter Nicaraguan territorial waters.

Nicaragua claims territorial waters up to 200 miles (about 322 kilometers) offshore, but the United States respects only a 12-mile limit. The intelligence ship that carries Americans operates outside the 12-mile limit but well within the 200-mile boundary, according to Reagan administration officials.

Based on the 12-mile limit respected by the United States, intelligence officials contend that Americans are not directly involved in military operations against Nicaragua.

Members of Congress, including Democrats and Republicans, said the fact that Americans remain outside the 12-mile limit does not lessen their responsibility for the operation.

"We have carefully monitored these activities," said a Republican member of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, "to ensure that, whatever else happened, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



The Associated Press  
The satellite Solar Max as it flew Sunday close to the shuttle. An astronaut, Dr. George D. Nelson, white spot at lower center of satellite, tried but failed to attach a tether to it.

## Shuttle Launches Huge New Satellite; Crew Fails to Snare Damaged Orbiter

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida

— The crewmen of the space shuttle Challenger put into orbit Saturday the largest satellite ever deployed by the shuttle program, then on Sunday caught up with the damaged Solar Max satellite more than 300 miles (480 kilometers) above Earth.

They were unable to capture the four-year-old Solar Max during a spacewalk or with the shuttle's arm, but another attempt is to be made Monday.

The 11-ton cylindrical aluminum satellite launched from the shuttle Saturday will test how well 57 types of space-age materials stand up to the heat, cold and cosmic rays of space during a 10-month orbit. It will be brought back to Earth next February by another shuttle crew.

The shuttle's 50-foot (15.1-meter) robot arm pushed the cylinder out of Challenger's cargo bay Saturday afternoon as the shuttle

crossed the Pacific Ocean on its 19th orbit.

"Steady as the Rock of Gibraltar and almost as big," the shuttle commander, Robert L. Crippen, said after the cylinder drifted away.

That report brought cheering at the Johnson Space Center in Houston from the more than 200 scientists of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and Space Administration, the Pentagon and 65 U.S. and foreign companies and universities who had paid NASA more than \$20 million to put their experiments on the cylinder.

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## Japan Agrees to Increase Its Quotas On Beef, Citrus Products From U.S.

By Stuart Auerbach

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Japan has agreed to nearly double its imports of high-grade U.S. beef and citrus products during the next

S. seems to gain in technology with Japan. Page 7.

years. The decision was seen as a major victory for the Reagan administration's new, tough trade policy with the Japanese.

The agreement was reached Saturday after Japan asked to reopen negotiations, which had ended in a deadlock Friday morning.

Agriculture Minister Shinjiro Yamamoto had been expected to leave for Tokyo on Saturday under U.S. threat of retaliatory trade measures against the smaller Japanese quota.

Japan agreed to increase its beef

quotas by 6,900 metric tons (7,600 short tons) a year for the next four years. The five-year import arrangement that expired March 30 had allowed a yearly increase of 3,300 metric tons, which brought exports to a total of 30,800 tons in the last year of the agreement.

Under the new arrangement, the total imports by the last year of the agreement will be 58,400 tons.

Japan's politically powerful beef and citrus farmers will probably be deeply dissatisfied with the agreement because it is likely to lower the high price of beef to Japanese consumers, Mr. Yamamoto said.

William E. Brock, who led the negotiations for the administration, said: "We've just gotten out of a contentious issue on the amounts of U.S. citrus products allowed into Japan, more than doubling the quota on oranges and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Lebanese Factions Agree In Disengagement Pact

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Lebanese factions have reached agreement on disengaging their forces in and around Beirut, but fighting continued Sunday.

Government sources said representatives of the Lebanese Army and Moslem and Christian militias issued work on the accord held in Lausanne, Switzerland, last month.

Police said 6 persons died and 35 were injured in random artillery and rocket bombardment of Moslem and Christian quarters of Beirut on Saturday. Nine were killed and more than 60 wounded in similar attacks on Friday.

Despite news of an accord on disengagement, artillery and mortar exchanges intensified Sunday afternoon in the capital and in the hills overlooking it, according to Moslem and Christian private radio stations. There were no immediate reports of casualties.

Government sources said that under the agreement to separate the forces, rival groups will withdraw several yards from their present positions to enable the creation of buffer zones. The zones will be manned by a neutral force of 2,000 security men after it is drawn from army recruits and retired army and police officers.

The accord covers the so-called Green Line dividing Beirut into Christian and Moslem sectors as well as Souk el-Gharb, a Christian

area and southeastern Lebanon by Syrian and Israeli troops.

A security and political committee under President Amin Gemayel, which includes delegates from the warring private armies, has so far failed to stabilize a cease-fire endorsed by a national reconciliation conference held in Lausanne, Switzerland, last month.

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The Associated Press  
Pro-Syrian militiamen sift the rubble of a hotel that Israeli jets destroyed in the raids on Bhamdoun, east of Beirut.

city surrounded by Druze combatants in the mountains about nine miles east of Beirut.

Analysts said the disengagement agreement sets the stage for President Gemayel's proposed visit to Damascus in the next few days to meet the Syrian president, Hafez al-Assad.

No official date for the visit has been announced, but press reports

said it is expected on Wednesday.

They said Mr. Gemayel will seek Syrian assistance in ensuring cooperation by Damascus-backed Moslems for a stable cease-fire and formation of a government of national unity. Syria had promised to help end the Beirut crisis here after Mr. Gemayel last month abrogated the truce withdrawal agreement Lebanon concluded with Israel May 17.

The situation in Bangkok took the statement as a hint that Vietnam intends to continue a drive against the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge following an assault late last month on a Khmer Rouge camp on Cambodia's northern border with Thailand.

The situation in Thailand is expected highly in talks between Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda and foreign leaders, including President Ronald Reagan during Mr. Prem's current six-nation tour.

Mr. Prem, a retired army general, left Sunday for Canada. He will also visit the United States, Denmark, West Germany, Yugoslavia and Switzerland. He is scheduled to meet Mr. Reagan on Friday in Washington.

The tension along the border is seen in Bangkok as strengthening Thailand's hand in a request to buy U.S. F-16s.

## Chernenko Says Moscow Firm on Missile Pullout, Calls U.S. 'Intransigent'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — The Soviet leader, Konstantin U. Chernenko, said Sunday that Moscow had no intention of dropping its insistence that new NATO missiles in Western Europe be removed before nuclear arms talks with Washington are resumed.

"It remains very dangerous," he said.

A U.S. diplomat in Moscow who asked not to be identified said last week that "we have the feeling now that the Soviets are much less anxious to talk to us about arms control."

The diplomat said he was not certain if this reflected "a more hard-line element in control of the leadership" or "electoral factors" connected with the U.S. presidential race.

Mr. Chernenko rejected the suggestion that Moscow was stalling until after the U.S. elections.

"Those who circulate such ideas either do not know us or most probably, deliberately distort our policy," he said. "It is a principled policy and not subject to transient vacillations."

In the Soviet interview, Mr. Chernenko was using the traditional format of Soviet leaders to make public statements. It was the first meeting since Mr. Chernenko had twice met with the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei Gromyko, in the past two months, each time after returning from briefings in Washington.

No details of their talks have been released by either side. The State Department in Washington expressed annoyance that Moscow publicized the fact that the first meeting took place.

Mr. Chernenko painted a generally bleak picture of Soviet-U.S. relations but stopped short of direct criticism of President Ronald Reagan's latest proposals on banning chemical weapons. Mr. Reagan announced Wednesday that he would send Vice President George Bush to Geneva this month to present the proposals to the United Nations Conference on Disarmament.

However, Mr. Chernenko attacked Mr. Reagan's foreign policy

(UPI, WP, NYT)

and the other NATO countries who are acting at one with it take measures to restore the situation that had existed before the deployment of the new American missiles was started, the Soviet Union will not be found wanting," he added.

The Soviet Union walked out of Geneva talks with the United States on medium-range nuclear missiles in November as the first cruise and Pershing-2 missiles began to arrive in Britain and other West European countries.

(Reuters, AP)

### U.S. Policy Reaffirmed

Washington is ready to resume the talks on intermediate nuclear arms reduction in Europe but will not offer concessions to entice Moscow back, a senior U.S. defense official said Sunday, Reuters reported from Paris.

"We are ready to resume negotiations when they are," the assistant defense secretary, Richard N. Perle, said at an International Institute of Geopolitics seminar in Paris. "But we will not make pre-emptive concessions merely to bring them back to the bargaining table."

Mr. Perle said that if arms talks were resumed they should seek to achieve genuine reductions on both sides. The United States has 8,000 fewer nuclear warheads now than in 1967 while the Soviet Union has steadily built up its arsenal over the same period, he said.

Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, the chief U.S. representative to the United Nations, said at the seminar that the Soviet buildup in the Pacific during the past 20 years had been dramatic. The Pacific fleet is now the largest of four Soviet fleets, containing one third of all submarine and naval aircraft, she said.

## Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corporation RAIL ROLLING MILL



United Press International  
Walter F. Mondale meets union members at a Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp. plant in Monesson, Pennsylvania, while campaigning for the state's Democratic primary Tuesday.

## Mondale, in Reversal of Earlier Test, Wins Easily in Wisconsin Caucuses



## AMERICAN TOPICS

### Debate Opens Anew On Sex and Money

What's a nurse worth compared to a plumber, a librarian to a mail carrier? How do female-dominated jobs historically low-paid, compare in skill and responsibility to predominantly male, better-paid jobs?

Such questions of "comparative worth" are at the center of a debate stirred anew by a court ruling in Washington state. A federal district judge found a pay disparity of 20 percent between jobs mostly held by men and those mostly held by women. The judge said the jobs had the same "intrinsic value" and ordered the state to raise salaries by an average of 31 percent for the jobs traditionally held by women.

In Congress last week, a subcommittee headed by Representative Mary Rose Oakar, Democrat of Ohio, heard testimony in support of equal pay for comparable work from Joan Mondale and Jacqueline Jackson — the wives of Walter F. Mondale and the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson — and Martha Keys, a former Democratic representative from Kansas, who is the sister-in-law of Gary Hart.

Noting that either Mrs. Mondale or Mrs. Jackson could end up in the traditionally female and unpaid job of presidential spouse in January, Miss Oakar quipped, "We hope to make that a male occupation as well."

### Crime Trend Seen In Eyeglasses Fad

The current craze for Cazzis, an expensive West German brand of eyeglass frames, has led to a rash of robberies and has been linked to at least four killings. In New York, men wearing the thick, dark plastic spectacles with gold-plated trim have had them snatched from their faces; one robbery victim who put up a fight to keep his glasses was stabbed to death. In Philadelphia, at least three men who pursued robbers to get their glasses back were stabbed or shot to death.

Made by Creations Cazzal, the frames come in more than 50 styles ranging in price from about \$85 to \$200, well above the cost of ordinary frames. Officials say youths regard them as status symbols and wear them whether they need glasses or not — frequently without lenses.

### FBI Is Tuning Out Radio Eavesdroppers

The Federal Bureau of Investigation says that its radio station has proved too popular with criminals and other eavesdroppers who found they could keep track of agents' movements with an FM scanner. As a result, fugitives have escaped, agents have been threatened and crime-fighting operations have been jeopardized, the agency says.

To thwart eavesdroppers, the bureau is buying equipment to encode its radio transmissions, much as it already uses codes to protect communications involving espionage investigations. Called "voice privacy radio," the new gear has been installed in the agency's Los Angeles office and will soon be

in operation in the New York, Boston, Miami, Washington and Chicago offices as well.

### Hollywood Studios Joining Drug Battle

Moving to deal with Hollywood's narcotics problem, leading film studios are joining the National Institute on Drug Abuse and the Scott Newman Foundation in co-sponsoring a conference on drug abuse for 390 movie industry executives, producers and union representatives. Participants say they hope the April 11 meeting will lead to an industrywide program of aid for employees who abuse drugs, similar to programs offered by 8,000 companies around the country to help workers with alcohol problems.

The Scott Newman Foundation was founded after the actor Paul Newman's son Scott died from an accidental overdose of drugs and alcohol.

### Notes on People

Senator John Tower, the Texas Republican who heads the Senate Armed Services Committee, is challenging colleagues who think the military budget is too high to put up or shut up. He is asking them to identify military installations, defense contracts and building projects in their own states that can be cut back "without impairing significantly the effectiveness or efficiency of our national security program."

Last year, Mr. Tower's similar request for a list brought only six responses. He does not anticipate much return mail this year either.

AT&T Communications has dismissed a Baltimore telephone operator, Maeve Garrett, for staying on the line too long with customers. She was dismissed after 16 years for exceeding computer-tracked company standards of "average work time."

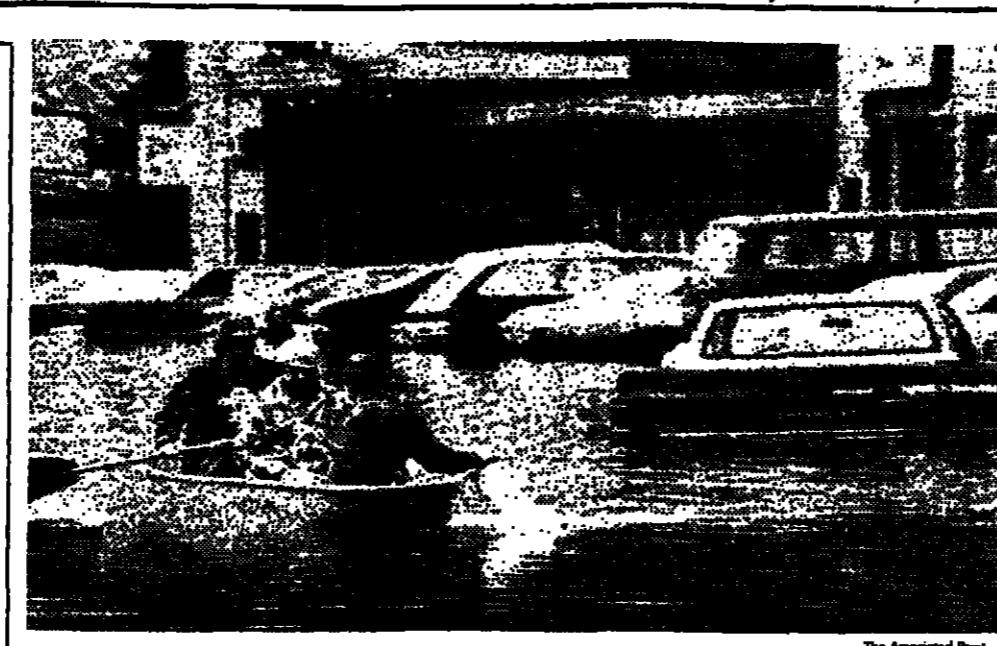
"They said I overextended myself to customers and stayed on the phone too long," said the operator, who is also an official of the Communications Workers of America union, which opposes the average work time standard. Union officials say dozens of operators have been reprimanded or suspended briefly for not meeting the average time quotas — 28 to 30 seconds — for handling calls.

Candace Humphrey, public relations manager at AT&T Communications, said the operator was dismissed for "unsatisfactory work performance" but would not discuss specifics.

### Short Takes

Private industry has surpassed the federal government as the largest source of funds for research and development, according to a government analysis. The study shows \$44.3 billion in R&D spending by industry in 1983, compared to \$39.3 billion by the government.

President Ronald Reagan's new setting for his White House press conference last week — in front of an open doorway — is designed to block last-minute questions and interruptions from reporters after the question-and-answer sessions, according to a high-level White House aide.



The Associated Press  
Men use a broom and a piece of wood to paddle through Wayne, New Jersey.

### 5,000 Evacuated After Floods in New Jersey

The Associated Press

**LITTLE FALLS**, New Jersey — Rescue crews patrolled by boat and damage estimates climbed to at least \$35 million as the Passaic River continued to rise in parts of northern New Jersey. Flooding has driven 5,000 people from their homes.

Officials warned that some of the evacuees might have to wait several days before they could return home.

Sections of Morris, Essex and Bergen counties were flooded. Flooding downstream threatened communities in the southern parts of those counties

near where the river flows into Newark Bay.

About 500 people were evacuated Saturday from both Fairfield in Essex County and from Paterson, where only 2 of the 14 bridges leading to Passaic County remained open, officials said. Paterson police said the Passaic River covered access roads and reached the decks of the bridges.

About 150 National Guardsmen were sent Saturday to Paterson, Riverdale and Fairfield at the request of local officials.

They were sent to assist in evacuations, traffic control and the distribution of drinking water to residents who have been warned not to use tap water.

In the Morris County communities of Wayne and Lincoln Park, rescue crews in boats searched for people needing to be rescued from rooftops.

Record rainfall combined with melting snow to push rivers to record heights, the National Weather Service said.

Carl Golden, a spokesman for Governor Thomas H. Kean, said a "very preliminary" estimate put damage at \$35 million. But he cautioned that the figure would rise and could exceed the estimated \$141 million in flood damage done only the week before when a storm struck the coast of southern New Jersey.

### Tiny Bird on Guam Helps to Ground Program of Strategic Air Command

By Philip Shabecoff  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A bird in the bush can be more powerful, it appears, than the U.S. Air Force's Strategic Air Command.

The plans of the command to protect one of its bases and its nuclear weapons from terrorists have been grounded, at least temporarily, by a flightless bird tiny enough to fit into the palm of a hand.

In response to a directive that all military installations increase their anti-terrorist security precautions, the air force was planning to clear an area of trees and brush running parallel to the flight line at Andersen Air Force Base on Guam, a

major SAC base in the Pacific. But the base commander agreed to postpone action after a lawyer for an environmental group threatened to sue to protect the birds.

The base's nuclear weapons are reportedly stored on one side of the vegetated area, which runs along one side of the flight line. Air force officials, asserting that the wooded area could be used as cover by infiltrators, had ordered the clearing action to begin Monday.

The vegetated area, however, is the chief remaining habitat of a bird known as the Guam rail, a flightless species that is native to the island and that has been disappearing rapidly over the last two

decades. In 1968 about 80,000 of the birds were believed to be on the island, and now there appear to be only 50 left.

William Kramer, an Interior Department biologist in Hawaii, said the sharp decline in the rail population and other bird species on Guam appeared to be a result of the predations of Philippine rats snakes, introduced on the island in the 1960s, or some avian disease, or a combination.

Dr. Gene Morton, curator of birds for the Smithsonian Institution's National Zoo in Washington, was in Guam recently to evaluate the status of the rail. On hearing about the plans to destroy the birds' habitat, he asked the officer in charge of the program, Colonel James D. McCracken, to defer the project.

Dr. Morton said Colonel McCracken had been sympathetic to the plight of the rail and had offered to work with Guam's wildlife department to capture and remove as many birds as possible from the area. But the colonel said he had no choice but to proceed with the clearing operation under the anti-terrorist directive, according to Dr. Morton.

On Wednesday, however, Michael Bean, a lawyer with the Environmental Defense Fund in Washington, sent letters to the Interior, Defense and Justice Departments, notifying them that he would sue the government for violation of the National Environmental Protection and Endangered Species Acts if the birds were not protected.

The Interior Department agreed Friday to place the Guam rail on the endangered species list on an emergency basis, thus barring any action that would harm the birds.

Major James McGuire, a spokesman for the Strategic Air Command's headquarters at Offutt Air Force Base in Nebraska, said that the commander of the air force base on Guam had directed that action to clear the disputed land be halted until all environmental consequences were studied.

"Our position is that we certainly are concerned about the environmental consequences of the rail," Major McGuire said. "but we do have some serious security issues we have to take into consideration."

Mr. Bean said any of several alternatives to cutting down the wooded area would be feasible. Among them, he said, were fencing off the area, routine patrolling, use of electronic sensing devices, and selective clearing of parts of the area.

### Ford, Recalling Earl Butz, Hints Meese Should Resign

United Press International

freshman Republican seeking reelection.

Mr. Ford recalled Friday how during his administration Earl Butz resigned as agriculture secretary in 1976 after making a racist joke. "I think that it was the right thing for Earl Butz to do even though I thought he was a first-class secretary of agriculture," Mr. Ford said.

Responding to a reporter's question, he then said it would be "a fair inference" that he thought Mr. Meese should also resign. Mr. Ford said it was too soon to tell if the controversy over Mr. Meese would be a political liability for President Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Tsur and other officials said that disapprovals were based not on categories of projects, but on deficiencies in individual proposals; for example, a project with insufficient engineering work or one that would benefit only rich farmers and businessmen who could get bank loans.

## Brazil's Communists Expel Prestes

### Longtime Party Leader Is Again Isolated by His Beliefs

By Alan Riding  
New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — For decades in Brazil and elsewhere in Latin America, the name of Luis Carlos Prestes has been synonymous with communism. In reprisal for the fear awakened by his unwavering loyalty to Moscow and his combative commitment to Marxism, Mr. Prestes has suffered years of imprisonment, persecution and exile.

Now at the age of 86, back in Brazil after a political amnesty decreed by the country's military government in 1979, the stocky and feisty conspirator has suffered the ultimate indignity. He has been expelled from the Brazilian Communist Party, which he led for almost 40 years, in essence for being too Communist.

"Many people think I'm crazy," he remarked impishly, seemingly undisturbed to find himself once more isolated by his beliefs. "Most men who reach a certain age find their senses. In their youth, they are revolutionaries. Then they marry and must look after a family and settle down. But here I am at my age and I still haven't got good sense."

His idealism, considered naive, cynical, antiquated or simply Stalinist by critics of left and right, has kept him young in body and spirit. Above all, he keeps the faith, confident that Brazil is marching irrevocably toward communism.

"I still expect to see many things in my lifetime," he said. "My prediction is that great struggles await Brazil, workers' struggles, strikes and so on. And from these will emerge great new leaders, real leaders of the masses."

The reason this has not occurred, even though Brazil is now living through what is perhaps the worst economic and social crisis in its history, Mr. Prestes attributes to the "right-wing opportunism" of his former colleagues in the Central Committee of the Brazilian Communist Party.

"They have totally capitulated in face of the dictatorship," he said. "Their stated objective is a nationalist and democratic government. When I say that at least a Communist must stand for it is a revolutionary government. Instead of trying to negotiate with the dictatorship, they should be organizing the masses."

Internal divisions are not new to Brazil's leftists. In the 1950s, the Brazilian Communist Party was



New York Times  
Luis Carlos Prestes, Brazil's longtime Communist leader.

convulsed by Moscow's sudden rejection of Stalinism. In the 1960s, many party members were purged when they decided to take up arms against the military government. Now, despite the reappearance of Communist banners in public demonstrations, there is an absence of leftist agitation among the poor.

Mr. Prestes's career as a revolutionary began more than 60 years ago.

Born Jan. 3, 1898, in the south state of Rio Grande do Sul, he entered a military college, eventually graduating as an army engineer. In 1922, he joined an abortive rebellion known as the Lieutenants' Movement. Two years later he participated in a new uprising, leading a small army of cavalry and foot soldiers that became known as Prestes's Column and that held out for two years in the Brazilian interior. The expedition earned Mr. Prestes the nickname "Knight of Hope."

In the succeeding years, Mr. Prestes was in and out of prison or

in hiding as regimes changed. The overthrow of the populist government of President João Goulart in 1964 prompted him to resume a clandestine existence. The frustration following the military coup fed tensions within the party and in 1971, on instructions of the Central Committee, Mr. Prestes moved to Moscow.

"The official reason was my security," he said, "but it was really a kind of forced exile. I didn't say so at the time, but my differences with the other party leaders were growing. When I returned here in 1979, I stopped attending the committee meetings to avoid new clashes."

The next year, Mr. Prestes was removed as secretary-general and, in a secret meeting of the Central Committee in January, he was summarily expelled from the party.

Perhaps in the most painful slight of all, Moscow maintains relations with the Central Committee of the Brazilian Communist Party and not with Brazil's best-known Communist.

## House Panels Offer Deep Initial Cuts In Reagan's Military Budget for '85

By Walter Pincus  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — House subcommittees proposed deep early cuts in President Ronald Reagan's military budget, as Congress began the task of reducing his military spending request to the levels called for in deficit-reduction plans.

One House Armed Services subcommittee suggested last week that the 40 MX missiles Mr. Reagan has proposed for fiscal 1985 be cut to 30. Another came within two votes of eliminating his request for \$2 billion for continued development work on the missile.

A member of the committee, Charles E. Bennett, Democrat of Florida, said on the strength of the votes, he thinks that "chances are good" that the House will eliminate new MX missiles for fiscal 1985.

Another Armed Services subcommittee proposed to reduce the president's shipbuilding request by one-ninth. This would cut three new vessels.

Another subcommittee agreed on cuts of \$400 million, or about 25 percent, from the president's request for \$1.7 billion for research and development of defensive weapons in space.

Overall, the panels suggested about \$8 billion in cuts from procurement accounts, and about \$2.305 billion in military spending plan. Mr. Reagan sent Congress on Jan. 30.

That plan envisioned a 13-percent after-inflation increase. Mr. Reagan has since agreed with congressional Republicans to hold growth in the defense budget to 7.5 percent in real terms next year, implying a \$14-billion cut in his spending plan.

That figure seems the likeliest for adoption in the Republican-con-

trolled Senate. But Mr. Reagan has not proposed specific cuts to achieve that figure.

As of Saturday, the Pentagon had not identified program cuts that would bring the budget under the new ceiling, a Defense Department spokesman said. Earlier, administration officials had said that reductions would come by stretching out some procurement programs, holding down pay and reducing troop readiness.

The congressional drive for military spending cuts is part of an effort to reduce the overall federal deficit. The deficit for 1985 has been estimated at \$181 billion.

The 500-page report followed several cancellations and threatened abandonments of commercial reactor projects.

The study was submitted by the NRC staff to the agency's five commissioners on March 20. It was to have been sent to Congress last week, but was held pending final approval by the commissioners.

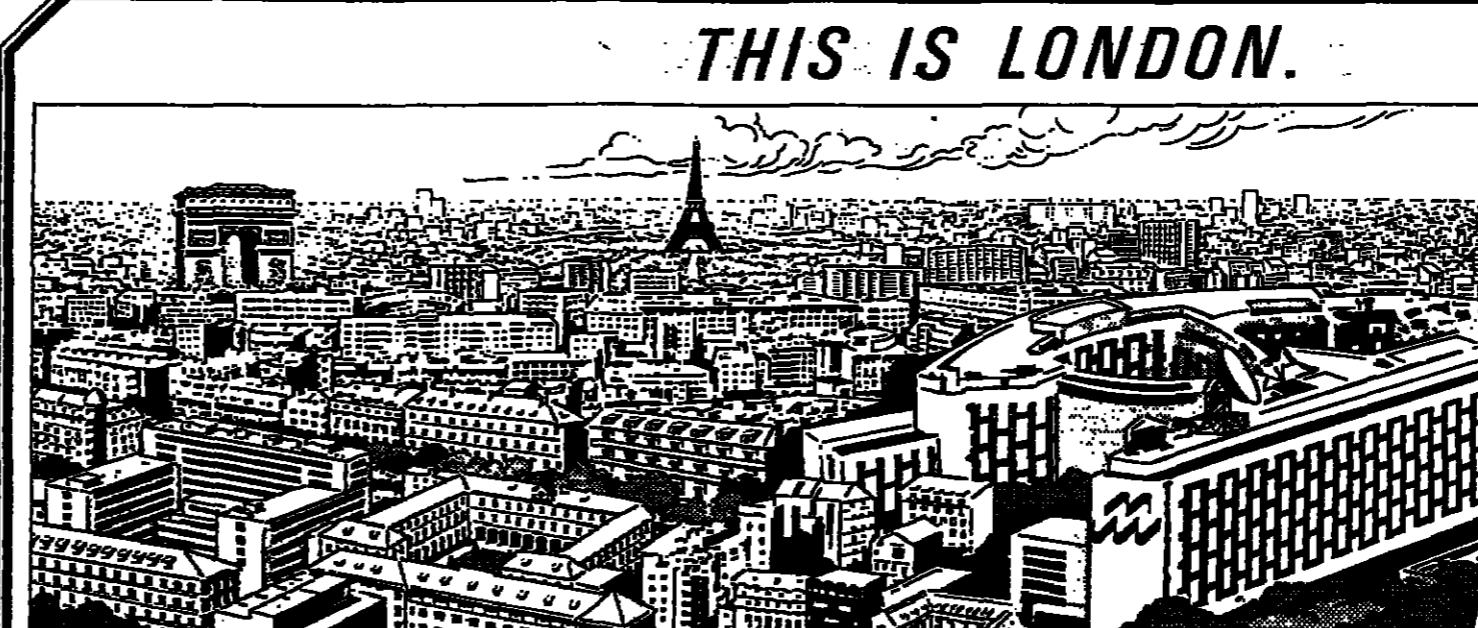
The report said problems with design and construction quality at some reactors "had as root cause shortcomings in corporate and project management."

The failures of what engineers call "quality assurance" in design and construction are "part of larger breakdowns in overall project management, including planning, scheduling, procurement and oversight of contractors," it added.

Many electric utilities companies, the NRC staff found, committed themselves to reactor projects without understanding the technological challenge involved.

"A false sense of security growing out of prior success in fossil plant construction," the study said, had led some utilities that had never built atomic plants to "underestimate the complexity of nuclear design and construction."

## THIS IS LONDON.



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# INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## The Power to Make War

For a time last week, Secretary of State George Shultz seemed to pose an interesting question: How can America pursue a muscular diplomacy without strangling the democracy it aims to defend? Having lost a power play in Lebanon and failed to make power count in Central America, Mr. Shultz was wondering whether Americans would ever be willing to fight terror with terror and covert war with covert war. If they did, Congress had to stop tying the president's hands.

It is an old constitutional dilemma, but this time it is no dilemma at all. For Secretary Shultz and candidate Reagan pushed the whole subject into the mud by blaming the failure of the Lebanon intervention and the loss of 260 troops, on their critics in Congress. By the time they finished defining their philosophy, it had crumbled into shabby abstractions.

The intended scapegoat understandably roared back. Speaker Tip O'Neill called Lebanon the president's "worst blunder" and unfairly held Mr. Reagan "and nobody else" responsible for the deaths of the marines.

So much for learned constitutional disputation at the pinacles of power.

Still, some tough questions remain, questions that cannot be settled in the abstract.

Mr. Reagan proposes that when he deploys troops, as in Lebanon, Congress should attend the takeoff, then defer to the commander in chief. "Second-guessing about whether to keep our men there severely undermined our policy," he says. Yet all he had asked for, and got, was a mandate for peacekeeping. It was he who later made the marines do more and fight for one faction in a chaotic civil war. Congress would have never approved that change of mission. With or without a War Powers Act, it had and has every right to complain.

What of the CIA's barely "secret" war in Nicaragua? Congress's wavering, Mr. Reagan contends, encourages democracy's enemies.

In this case, president and Congress had agreed that only a handful of legislators on the intelligence committees would be kept informed. Mr. Reagan asked them to support interdicting arms on the way to El Salvador and to help scare the Sandinists into a promise not to export revolution. Once again, it was the president who wavered off course. Now he takes Congress's assent to a diplomacy of blackmail as license to mine Soviet shipping, sabotage Nicaragua's economy and demand a change of government. Is it really for presidents alone to decide such a war?

"Military force, either direct or indirect, must remain an available part of America's foreign policy," Mr. Reagan says, calling upon Congress to become a "reliable partner." Never mind that he has not consulted Congress since he became president.

Europe: Europe must adapt to a rapidly changing environment. In many important fields it is technologically backward compared with America and Japan. Europe also suffers from more extensive and persistent unemployment. These two problems could before long challenge European stability and the strategic consensus in NATO and the European Community.

Competition in Europe itself must be strengthened. Artificial barriers to genuine free trade must be swept aside. Subsidies to older industries that have lost their comparative advantage must be phased out more swiftly and decisively. The common agricultural policy must be made to operate more efficiently.

Japan: Japan must play a bigger role in the world commensurate with its economic and technological power. It must take measures to ex-

## Six Steps for a Trilateral Grand Bargain

By David Owen, Saburo Okita and Zbigniew Brzezinski

**WASHINGTON** — It has become fashionable to decry the process and effects of summity. This is shortsighted, because the summit meeting of the industrialized democracies in June in London will be critical.

We believe that the trilateral nations — the United States, Britain and Japan — must undertake six urgent tasks. Some call for individual action; others require coordination.

They should be regarded as a single package and undertaken simultaneously, not only to maximize their economic effects but also because it is politically unrealistic to expect individual governments to tackle some of these problems unless they feel confident that the costs of their own actions are likely to be more than compensated by the benefits they receive.

Three steps concern the individual partners.

The United States: These steps should begin with urgent United States action to reduce its \$200-billion-a-year budget deficit, which poses a major threat to world economic recovery.

Europe: Europe must adapt to a rapidly changing environment. In many important fields it is technologically backward compared with America and Japan. Europe also suffers from more extensive and persistent unemployment. These two problems could before long challenge European stability and the strategic consensus in NATO and the European Community.

Japan: Japan must play a bigger role in the world commensurate with its economic and technological power. It must take measures to ex-

pand its economy at a faster rate, thus stimulating world economic growth. With a high personal savings ratio and a sizable balance-of-payments surplus on current accounts, Japan should be a steady exporter of capital. Ideally, it should target its overseas investment in Western European projects using the latest Japanese technology.

This would help Europe narrow the technological gap and create new jobs. Japan would benefit by maintaining access to markets that might otherwise become increasingly closed to it by protectionist measures forced on European governments by a rising tide of Japanese goods.

Japan should also assume a greater share of the West's defense burden. It spends 1 percent of its GNP on defense (1.5 percent by NATO definition), compared with 7 percent for America and about 4 percent for the major West European countries. If political considerations make a big defense buildup difficult, Japan must increase assistance to needy Third World countries, particularly those whose stability is of strategic importance to Western democracies.

And the trilateral partners must jointly take three additional steps:

• First, the 3-percent average annual economic growth for the OECD countries projected for the 1980s is clearly too low. To achieve a significant reduction in unemployment and resolve the international debt problem, something close to 4 percent is needed. Coordination is thus critical; the main trilateral countries must be prepared to

discuss their proposed economic policies and modify them to promote the common good.

• Second, the cost of defending the West must be more equally shared. America spends a larger proportion of its GNP on defense than any other trilateral country, at a significant economic cost not only to itself but to the world. If America's allies do more, America can afford to do less. Japan must increase its strategic spending, but Western Europe must carry an extra defense burden also. NATO's still-unfulfilled commitment to an increase in defense spending in real terms ends in 1984. It is vital that NATO undertake a further long-term commitment to increase its defense effort well before then.

• Third, a method must be devised to cope with the international debt problem. The IMF must continue to support debtor countries that need time to service debts and cannot rely on the private banking system alone. The IMF must be more flexible in dealing with key countries whose political or strategic importance means that they cannot be allowed to slide into anarchy.

These six tasks must be tackled simultaneously. Success in one will make it easier to achieve the others. This package of trade-offs is one from which everyone would benefit.

Accordingly, we strongly urge that the London summit strike a grand bargain that would provide an agenda for the next several summits. In particular, we recommend that a NATO meeting at head-of-government level be scheduled for early 1985 to affirm new defense expenditure commitments, and that an early special meeting of the International Development Association be convened at the finance-minister level.

It is time to transform the economic summit into a purposeful strategic summit.

*The New York Times*

## Lobbyists Can Be Disarming

By Amitai Etzioni

**WASHINGTON** — Military analysts have long understood the need to keep careful watch over the arms industry and the role it plays in shaping American military policy. Yet few people seem to have noticed the disturbing way in which many defense contractors are encouraging the government to neglect preparations for conventional war and thus rely increasingly on nuclear weapons.

Each contractor seeks quite naturally to promote his own weapon system. This means that soldiers, sailors and aviators are neglected. Unlike money appropriated for B-1 bombers, MX missiles and other fixtures of nuclear war, the share of the defense budget dedicated to salaries and fringe benefits provides scant profits for weapons manufacturers.

The result is to reduce conventional strength and thus lower the nuclear "flash point" at which the United States would resort to nuclear force.

Despite the feverish growth of U.S. military spending in recent years, the planned increase in conventional forces has been scaled back time and again to allow for more budget allocations for big new weapon systems. Typically, an air force request last year for 20,000 additional personnel resulted in an increase of 2,000. The share of the defense budget allotted to personnel has been decreasing since 1982 and is expected to continue to fall. Combat-readiness is declining in the army and the air force.

When prodded on this issue, manufacturers concede that their lobbying efforts have much more success when they seek major weapons contracts from Congress than when they try to influence the Pentagon's detailed decisions about such routine items as standard-issue hand grenades and bullets. Key among the big systems that Congress must approve are land-based nuclear missiles, submarines and bombers. Most defense contractors agree that they do their best business when they become the sole producer of such major weapons.

"Anybody can compete in making uniforms or parachutes," a manufacturer said. But if he can win a contract to produce a "big-ticket item," he may corner the market for future "generations" of that system by adding relatively small modifications. Eventually he may "unload" the obsolete version of the weapon overseas. Meanwhile he will be doing brisk business in spare parts.

How does arms industry lobbying work against conventional forces? Contractors mobilize local community leaders and labor unions to put pressure on their elected representatives to get contracts and new business that keeps local plants going.

More democratic India, recipient of Asia's largest aid — equal to 16.8 percent of tax revenues and 31.2 percent of export earnings — has become a net food exporter and its billion in aid over five years proposed by the Kissinger commission.

Chadi Klibi, soft-spoken Tunisian head of the Arab League, has said Arabs must learn that development won't work without the political progress that develops human resources. Money is not an automated tool.

All of this should force a new look at policy toward the Third World.

It should show up contemptuously trying to snuff a distinction between "friendly authoritarian regimes" — read: anti-Communist dictatorships — and "hostile totalitarianism." They are different versions of "kleptocracy," equally incapable of bringing better standards of living or personal safety and tranquility to the people in whose name they rule and kill.

The United States cannot deliver freedom as it can deliver wheat and guns to other countries, but it can understand that nobody who wants democracy is undeserving.

At last it is possible to see a way of combining American moral values, U.S. national interest and the real interest of the many awakening millions. It is to stop nourishing the wars of Mr. Vargas Llosa's "phantoms" and to remember what democracy means — a chance to share power. Then, economic aid could also bring the chance for a better life.

*The New York Times*

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## Can Frank Church, 59, Dies; Ex-Senator Was Early Voice of the Vietnam War

By Marjorie Hunter  
*New York Times Service*

**WASHINGTON** — Frank Church, 59, a former Democratic senator from Idaho, died Saturday in his home in Bethesda, Maryland. He had been undergoing chemotherapy for cancer of the pancreas.

In his 24 years in the Senate, Mr.

Church was a leading, often eloquent spokesman for liberal causes,

as well as a conservationist and a strong supporter of statehood for Alaska and Hawaii.

But it was primarily in foreign affairs that he made his mark, especially after he became chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee in 1979. He strongly backed the 63 nuclear test ban treaty with the Soviet Union. In 1966, concerned over increasing U.S. involvement in Vietnam, he broke with the administration of President Lyndon B. Johnson by urging halt in the bombing.

"No nation, not even our own,"

said then, "possesses an arsenal large or a treasury so rich as to damp down the fires of smoldering revolution throughout the whole awakening world."

Frank Church was born July 25, 24, in Boise, Idaho, the son of a

businessman. He entered Stanford University but then went into the Army, where he served as an intelligence officer in Asia in World War II.

After graduating from Stanford, he ran for the state legislature but lost. But in 1956, he won a U.S. Senate seat, becoming, at 32, the country's youngest senator.

During the 1960s, as the war in Southeast Asia worsened, he increased his opposition. In 1970 he sponsored a Senate measure to limit deployment of U.S. ground troops in Cambodia, touching off a month Senate debate. Two years later, he and Senator Clifford Case, Republican of New Jersey, sought to end all U.S. military activities in Southeast Asia.

Perhaps his most important contribution was in trying to limit illegal activity by U.S. intelligence agencies. The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, established 1975 under Mr. Church's chairmanship, made nearly 100 recommendations for curbing CIA and FBI activities such as illegal wiretaps, break-ins, surveillance, harassment of political dissidents, assassination plots against foreign leaders and campaigns to smear rights activists.

In the spring of 1976, Mr.

Church campaigned for three rounds for the Democratic presidential nomination, making a surprisingly strong initial showing by

winning primaries in Idaho, Ne-

braska, Oregon and Montana. He eventually withdrew, however, and endorsed Jimmy Carter.

In the final years of the Carter administration he found himself at odds with the president. In 1979 he demanded immediate withdrawal of Soviet combat troops from Cuba before allowing a Senate vote on ratification of the second treaty with the Soviet Union on limitation of strategic arms.

He lost his Senate seat to Steven D. Symms, a Republican, in the 1980 election. Mr. Church then practiced international law.

■ **Jimmy Kennedy, 81, Popular Songwriter**

**CHELTENHAM, England (AP)** — Jimmy Kennedy, 81, the Irish-born songwriter whose hits included "The Hokey-Cockey," died here Friday. The more than 1,000 tunes he wrote in 50 years, mostly between the two world wars, included "Isle of Capri," "Red Sails in the Sunset," "Teddy Bear's Picnic" and "South of the Border."

At the start of World War II he

wrote up with Michael Carr to write patriotic numbers such as "We're Going to Hang Out the Washing on the Siegfried Line."

Last year Mr. Kennedy was awarded the Order of the British Empire.

■ **Other deaths:**

Kazuo Hasegawa, 76, winner of the top acting prize at the 1954 Cannes Film Festival for his role in "Jigoku-mon" (Gate of Hell),

died Saturday in Tokyo. He began acting in Kabuki theater at age 6 and retired from the cinema in 1963.

Joseph M. L. Nidol, 65, retired major general, who became Kenya's first black army commander in 1966 and was chief of staff of the Kenyan Army until he was implicated though not charged in a 1971 coup plot, in an automobile accident south of Nairobi.

Oskar Ryeng, 69, a Central Committee member of the North Korean Communist Party who commanded armies against the Japanese occupation of Korea and against the South during the Korean War, Friday after a long illness.

Alexander Fedotov, 51, the Soviet Union's top test pilot, who established 18 world records for speed and height during his 25-year career, Wednesday while testing a new aircraft.

John F. Mehigan, 63, a jazz pianist and teacher whose four-volume "Jazz Improvisation" is one of the most widely used books for teaching jazz piano. Tuesday of a brain tumor in New Haven, Connecticut.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(Continued from Page 4)

be extremely cautious about assuming responsibility for the international economic policies of other nations. The workings of their economies like America's own, are really far more complex than they realize.

ROBERT S. BROWNE  
Washington.

The writer is a senior research fellow in the African Studies Program at Howard University.

he Art of Cooperation

In response to "The Entire UN System" (Letters, March 27):

I hope Shirley Hazzard's views not reflect the views of the majority of your American readers. The United Nations, together with specialized agencies, is a human institution; as such, it is open to criticism on a broad front. What is reasonable is to attack it for corruption, indiscipline and incompetence without being specific.

Like many others, Shirley Hazzard makes the mistake of confusing a body such as UNESCO with a sign country over whose actions

the United States has no control. An article on the next page, "U.S. Defenders of UNESCO," insisted the United States has played an important part in the work and decisions of UNESCO, funding its financial decisions, stakes have undoubtedly been won, but the blame must be laid among all those who participated in the decisions. The same applies to the United Nations.

The apparatus and the forum provided by the United Nations and its family of organizations are only hope of survival for the man race. While we all have the inalienable right to complain, let us do these organizations properly, do not destroy them because we are not yet mastered the art of international cooperation.

HAROLD DUNNING,  
Verviers, Switzerland.

bout Those Deficits

Some European friends claim that the United States is subsidizing its huge budget deficits with money. I disagree. Sooner or later the deficits will be paid by American taxpayers' higher taxes, reduced inflation, cheaper exports and more expensive imports. When they invest in the United States, Europeans and others buy "pieces" of America in various ways. Is it America's fault if foreigners consider U.S. stability and viability better than their own? One day may be close when real or ecological changes reverse the way of investments.

As for subsidies, U.S. deficits, sing partially out of efforts to



Sir Arthur Harris during the opening of the Royal Air Force Museum in London in 1981. (The Associated Press)

## Sir Arthur Harris, RAF Leader, Dies; Ordered Heavy Bombing of Germany

By William Tuohy  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

**LONDON** — Sir Arthur Harris, 91, who as head of the Royal Air Force's bomber command during World War II adopted a program of saturation bombing of German cities

might be considered as less than a successful program.

Arthur Travers Harris was knighted in 1942 when his bombing strategy was developing. He was one of the few top British wartime commanders who did not receive a promotion after the war.

Some observers have speculated that he was passed over because his

other deaths:

Kazuo Hasegawa, 76, winner of the top acting prize at the 1954 Cannes Film Festival for his role in "Jigoku-mon" (Gate of Hell),

died Saturday in Tokyo. He began

acting in Kabuki theater at age 6 and

retired from the cinema in 1963.

Joseph M. L. Nidol, 65, retired

major general, who became Kenya's first black army commander in 1966 and was chief of staff of the Kenyan Army until he was im-

plicated though not charged in a 1971 coup plot, in an automobile accident south of Nairobi.

Oskar Ryeng, 69, a Central Com-

munist Party who commanded armies against the Japanese occupation of Korea and against the South during the Korean War, Friday after a long illness.

Alexander Fedotov, 51, the Soviet Union's top test pilot, who estab-

lished 18 world records for speed and height during his 25-year career, Wednesday while testing a new aircraft.

John F. Mehigan, 63, a jazz pi-

anist and teacher whose four-vol-

ume "Jazz Improvisation" is one of the most widely used books for teaching jazz piano. Tuesday of a brain tumor in New Haven, Connecticut.

Historians later indicated that

half a million Germans may have

died in bombing missions con-

ducted under Sir Arthur's command from 1942 until 1945. The Royal Air Force lost 56,000 men in operations connected with wartime raids over the Continent.

After the war, some historians

suggested that the saturation

bombing may have been wasteful

of men and equipment and did not

reduce German morale or the abil-

ity of German factories to produce

armaments.

Churchill, the wartime prime

minister, seemed to distance him-

self from Sir Arthur after the war,

according to historians, when he

realized that, from the perspective

of the postwar years, the bombing

might be considered as less than a

successful program.

Arthur Travers Harris was

knobbed in 1942 when his bom-

bing strategy was developing. He

was one of the few top British

wartime commanders who did not

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## Soviet Steps Up Olympics Criticism

**Press Tirades Viewed as Pressure for Better Treatment**

By Robert Gillette  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

MOSCOW — With less than two months remaining before the Soviet Union must formally declare whether it will send a team to the Los Angeles Olympics this summer, the state-controlled press has sharply increased its criticism of U.S. preparations for the Games, suggesting that Soviet athletes might not participate.

Western diplomats in Moscow, however, view the Soviet criticism not as a sign of an impending boycott but as a tactic designed to secure more favorable treatment for the Soviet Union and East European countries by the Olympic Organizing Committee and the U.S. State Department.

Moscow has demanded and received, for instance, special permission for Aeroflot charter flights to go to Los Angeles, as well as the right to anchor a supply ship at Long Beach during the Games.

"This is cool and calculated," a U.S. official said of the Soviet criticism. "Every indication they give that they may not go gives the Los Angeles Organizing Committee

one more reason for granting them more concessions."

The Soviet press has not spelled out any additional concessions that Moscow expects to win from the committee or the U.S. government. The heightened criticism may be meant in part as a warning to the United States not to refuse entry visas to any more of its Olympic officials.

Last month, the State Department barred Oleg Yermishkin, who was to take charge of preparations for the Soviet team in Los Angeles. The department said he was connected with Soviet intelligence.

The deadline for entries in the Olympics is June 2, eight weeks before the Games begin. Once Moscow formally confirms its intention to send a team to Los Angeles, Western diplomats note, the bargaining lever of a potential Soviet boycott in retaliation for the U.S. boycott of the 1980 Moscow Games loses much of its force.

International Olympic Committee leaders continue to be optimistic on Soviet participation in the Games. One high-level committee official, who spoke on condition he not be identified, said that, despite

recent days, the attacks have become more frequent and have spread beyond sports publications to other newspapers, including the authoritative government newspaper *Izvestia*.

The Soviet press has complained steadily in the past two years that security measures for the Games appeared inadequate. Now, some Soviet commentators have reversed themselves, complaining instead that Los Angeles and U.S. law enforcement agencies plan heavy security that threatens to spoil the Games' peaceful spirit.

Soviet athletes are being warned that American provocateurs will try to entice them to defect. Moscow is seeking U.S. assurances that defections will not be permitted at the Games.

In the harshest attack thus far on U.S. Olympic preparations, Tass accused the White House of encouraging anti-Soviet groups in their effort to ban Soviet athletes from the Games. The commentary, published in all major Soviet news papers Friday, was dismissed by a senior U.S. diplomat as baseless.

Attributing its information to the Los Angeles Times, Tass said a White House aide, Michael K. Deaver, had written a letter to organizers of the "Ban the Soviets Coalition," a conservative Southern California group seeking to keep Moscow out of the Olympics.

Tass did not say when the letter was written and did not quote from it. The letter was in fact written almost three months ago. A Jan. 20 Times story did not report any White House encouragement of efforts to ban Soviet participation, but some people considered the mere act of writing to the coalition to be a form of encouragement.

Many East German Christians

New York, which has lost 805,861 inhabitants since the 1950 census, was a temporary exception to the pattern that has prevailed for a generation — growth in Sunbelt and shrinkage in older urban centers.

The changes will affect allocations of revenue-sharing funds and other population-based federal formulas. The estimates apply only to populations within official city limits, which are generally well below the totals for the cities and their surrounding metropolitan areas.

Houston pushed Philadelphia from fourth place to fifth with an estimated 1,30,479 increase to 1,725,617.

Baltimore slid two places to No. 12, dropping from 786,741 to an estimated 774,113. Moving up a notch into 10th place was San Antonio, Texas, rising from 786,10 to 819,021, while Honolulu, with an increase of 19,234 to 781,111, moved up one place to No. 11.



A GIFT OF WINE — Pope John Paul II received a small barrel of wine from a French soldier during a Mass for the military in St. Peter's Square on Sunday.

## U.S. Plane Flying in Berlin Corridor Is Shadowed by Soviet Military Jet

By Tyler Marshall  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

BONN — In the latest of a series of incidents involving the Berlin air corridors, a Soviet military jet shadowed a U.S. commercial aircraft for several minutes, according to an airline spokesman.

Werner Drescher, a spokesman for Pan American World Airways, said that on Thursday crew members of Flight 647 from West Berlin to Frankfurt sighted a Soviet jet flying in front of them in one of the three corridors.

"It then turned away, came up from behind and paralleled the flight for a while before breaking off," he said.

Mr. Drescher said that at no time did the Soviet jet draw closer than the one mile (1.6 kilometers) that is recognized internationally as a safe distance.

Thursday's incident is the second of its kind since mid-February, and it follows intensive Soviet military exercises in East Germany. On Feb. 16, a British Airways flight from Düsseldorf to Berlin was shadowed by a Soviet jet fighter.

The air corridors, which connect Berlin with West Germany, were established when Germany was divided into occupation zones after World War II.

Under terms of the agreement, all four Allied powers are free to use the corridors. But Soviet officials, in connection with recent military exercises, demanded that their pilots be permitted to fly at lower altitudes. U.S. officials described the demand as excessive and abusive. The United States, Britain and France have filed a protest.

Over the years, Soviet planes have occasionally harassed Western commercial air traffic in the corridors, but the reason for their current action is not clear.

### An East German Church Discourages Emigration

Reuters

POTSDAM, East Germany — Leaders of East Germany's largest church have urged its followers who are seeking to leave the Communist state to reconsider their plans.

The leadership of the Berlin-Brandenburg district of the Evangelical Church, in a report read to a synod Saturday, expressed regret that six pastors and their families from the district had left for West Germany in the past year.

The report said church-state relations had been maintained and that the church's independent attitude had been respected.

The Evangelical Church in East Germany has 7.7 million followers among the 16.7 million population. Berlin-Brandenburg is one of eight districts of the church and has 1.4 million parishioners.

One of the pastors who left was Dietmar Linke, an important figure in the East German independent peace movement. Church sources said he had been under pressure from the authorities to leave.

■ 38 East Germans to Leave

John Tagliabue of *The New York Times* reported from Bonn.

East Germany will allow 38 of its nationals who took refuge in West German diplomatic missions in Prague and East Berlin to emigrate to the West, the Bonn government spokesman said Friday.

The decision seemed to underscore the desire of the two German states to maintain conciliatory ties even at a time of strained Soviet-U.S. relations.

Officials in Bonn said the agreement had been eased by a financial payment, as is customary in such releases.

The West German government spokesman, Peter Boenisch, emphasizing the awkwardness of the incident for Bonn, issued what he described as an "explicit warning" that East Berlin would not yield to similar pressure in the future.

The announcement came as Chancellor Helmut Kohl met with Günter Mittag, a leading East German economics official who visited the Hannover Trade Fair on Thursday seeking new trade arrangements.

Officials said the East Germans who are seeking asylum, 35 in Czechoslovakia and 3 in East Berlin, would return to their homes in East Germany, where official requests to emigrate to West Germany would be granted.

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Turkish officials said one guerrilla was killed as he tried to plant a bomb in a diplomat's car and four armed Armenians were arrested outside the home of another embassy staff member.

ASALA has long had a strong presence in Beirut, where there is a large Armenian community.

Separate statements delivered at the same time claimed responsibility for a series of attacks on Turkish diplomats in the Iranian capital, Tehran, last month.

ASALA also warned Arab governments that have security, military or economic links with the Turkish administration and the support of the United States and Israel in the region.

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# BUSINESS/FINANCE

MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1984

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## EUROBONDS

### Rate Rises, Dollar Swings Have Not Slowed Offerings

By CARL GEWIRTZ  
*International Herald Tribune*

**P**ARIS — The upward drift in interest rates and the wobbling of the dollar on the foreign exchange market has had little impact on the Eurobond market, where a record \$20 billion of new issues — the bulk of it denominated in U.S. dollars — was floated during the first quarter.

According to Morgan Guaranty Trust, which puts the first-quarter total at \$19.5 billion, dollar issues accounted for 80.3 percent of the new business. Data compiled by Salomon Brothers put the first-quarter total at \$20.7 billion, of which 74 percent was in U.S. dollars.

To put the volume numbers in perspective, it is equal to 40 percent of the total funds raised in the Eurobond market all of last year. If the first-quarter's pace is maintained throughout this year, 1984 activity would top by about 50 percent the previous annual record volume set in 1982.

The only hint in the data that the market was beset by such basic worries as the direction of interest rates comes from the record volume — \$8.1 billion — of floating-rate notes, which, according to Salomon Brothers, accounted for 53 percent of the issues denominated in dollars.

This the first time floating-rate notes have accounted for more than 40 percent of total dollar-market activity. Because the coupons are reset at frequent intervals, floaters are considered essentially as defensive investments when the interest rate environment is uncertain.

Sterling, which only last year captured third place in the currency breakdown of Eurobond issues, was able to hold its position in the first quarter, behind the Deutsche mark. European currency units were a close fourth.

The picture of the quarter's activity was reflected in the market's calendar of new issues last week, when almost \$1 billion of floating-rate notes were offered.

The biggest of these was a two-part issue for Broken Hill Pty. of Australia to finance its purchase of coking-coal-mine interests from General Electric Co. The issuer, Queensland Coal Finance, is a subsidiary of BHP.

The larger part of the package is \$450 million of 12-year notes, of which \$355 is being offered currently and \$95 million held for tapping into the market at a later date. Bank of Tokyo is guarantor of the issue (and has syndicated this obligation among other institutions participating in the overall \$785-million BHP financing, for which the banks are earning an average 4% point over the London interbank offered rate).

The coupon is set at 4% point over the average of the bid-offered interbank rate, which in the current market looks generous for a Bank of Tokyo guarantee. The same could be said for the 1% percent front-end commission.

The pricing reflected both the lackluster state of the market and the fear that investors would regard this as a project loan, which it is, and would need some inducement to buy the paper. By the end of the week, however, it was clear that this was not necessary as the notes traded at a very thin discount of 15 basis points at 99.85. A basis point is one-hundredth of one percentage point.

In part this reflected the generous terms and the fact that a substantial part of the issue was preplaced — meaning that allotments to co-managers and underwriters would be small. That sent co-managers and underwriters scurrying to buy paper they had sold but may not receive.

Despite the squeeze on co-managers and underwriters, the \$95 million reserved for a tap will be held for a later, indefinite date.

The companion offering, also for 12 years, is for \$46 million and is backed by a letter of credit from the Bank of America. Interest is set at 4% point over Libor and holders can request redemption at any semiannual interest-payment date. This perpetual "put" option was deemed very attractive and these notes, or sale in Asia, ended the week at par. Commissions totaled only half a percentage point.

Participation in both offerings are denominated in minimum units of \$10,000.

Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank, the largest in Japan, offered \$150 million of 12-year notes with interest set at 4% point over the average bid-offered interbank rate. Despite the 1-percentage-point front-end commission, the terms were widely regarded as tight and the notes ended the week at 99.10. Bank of Montreal's \$250 million 12-year notes, paying 4% point over three-month Libor, ended the

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 4)

Eurobond Yields	
For Week Ended April 6	
U.S. to term, int'l. inst.	12.73 %
U.S. long term, Ind.	12.34 %
U.S. medium term, Ind.	12.07 %
U.S. short term, Ind.	12.03 %
French Fr. medium term	12.00 %
Yen to term, int'l. inst.	7.29 %
ECU short term	10.92 %
ECU medium term	11.23 %
ECU long term	11.20 %
F.I.L. to term, int'l. inst.	9.86 %
FLX medium term	11.13 %
FLX long term	10.91 %

*Calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange*

## Market Turnover

For Week Ended April 6  
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

Credit 8,241.1 6,448.5 1,792.6

Euroclear 16,078.5 13,943.2 2,113.3

*Source: Calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange*

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(Continued on Page 9, Col. 4)

### U.S. Share of World Borrowing Rises Sharply

By Carl Gewirtz

*International Herald Tribune*

**P**ARIS — International bank lending is reported to have almost doubled in the first three months of its year from the first quarter of '83, but, in sharp contrast to past experience, the biggest taker of funds was the United States.

According to data published by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., over 1% of currency bank credits rose 1% point from the year ago quarter to \$50.1 billion. But 70 percent of this total, or \$35.2 billion, was taken by U.S. borrowers.

That share is almost double the previous high of 41 percent set in '81 when the United States — as the just-completed first quarter — was also going through a merger largely financed by international bank loans.

While the debt crisis in the Philippines has not spilled over to taint

U.S. officials had charged that Japan was attempting to erect new

barriers against foreign companies.

In the case of computer software, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry originally proposed legislation that would treat software as an industrial product, with a protection from copying for only 15 years.

The United States protested that the trade ministry's bill violated two international conventions that generally treat software as an intellectual work, subject to 50 years of copyright protection. That also was the view taken by an agency of Japan's Education Ministry.

The issue has apparently been quietly shelved.

The computer-information network issue has not been resolved entirely, but some of the more offensive proposals have been removed. U.S. officials said they still have some complaints.

Both cases were part of a trade dispute that once had threatened to bring about U.S. retaliation for what was perceived as Japan's effort to insulate high-technology markets from foreign companies.

In terms of potential sales value for American companies, both cases overshadowed other current trade conflicts, including the latest arguments over imports of U.S. farm products, including the now-resolved issue of beef.

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## International Bond Prices - Week of April 5

Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623-1277; a Division of Financière Crédit Suisse-First Boston  
Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors.

### RECENT ISSUES

Am't	Security	Mo't	Price	Mo'l Life Curr	Yield
\$100	Econ	7/29 Apr	97	100	10.7%
100	American Hospital	7/29 Apr	97	100	10.7%
100	American Savings	7/29 Apr	97	100	10.7%
100	Sunshine Center Co	7/29 Apr	97	100	10.7%
100	Asian Development Bank	7/29 Apr	97	100	10.7%
100	Scoti	11/26 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Entain	7/16 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Ricoh Co Ltd	5/29 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Inter-American Dev Bl	7/29 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Euroland	7/29 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Bank of Japan	7/29 May	97	100	10.7%
100	South Africa	11/29 May	99	100	10.7%
100	Honda Fin	7/29 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Int'l Power Overl Fins	7/29 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Perfco Dev State	7/29 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Texaco Instruments	7/29 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Yokohama Electric	7/29 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Royal Bank of Canada	7/29 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Coast Computer Corp	7/29 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Novo An Alberta Corp	7/29 May	97	100	10.7%

### STRAIGHT BONDS

All Currencies Except DM

Am't	Security	Mo't	Price	Mo'l Life Curr	Yield
100	Australia	7/24 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/25 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/26 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/27 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/28 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/29 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/30 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/31 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/32 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/33 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/34 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/35 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/36 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/37 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/38 May	97	100	10.7%
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100	Australia	7/42 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/43 May	97	100	10.7%
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100	Australia	7/82 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/83 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/84 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/85 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/86 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/87 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/88 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/89 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/90 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/91 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/92 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/93 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/94 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/95 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/96 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/97 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/98 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/99 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/100 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/101 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/102 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/103 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/104 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/105 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/106 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/107 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/108 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/109 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/110 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/111 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/112 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/113 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/114 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/115 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/116 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/117 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/118 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/119 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/120 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/121 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/122 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/123 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/124 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/125 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/126 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/127 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/128 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/129 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/130 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/131 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/132 May	97	100	10.7%
100	Australia	7/133 May	97	100	

## NEW EUROBOND ISSUES

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price at offer	Yield of end week	Price per week	Terms
<b>FLOATING RATE NOTES</b>							
Bangkok Bank	\$ 50	1994	1%	100	—	—	Over 6-month Libor, Redemable at par in 1992. Commissions 0.65%.
Bank of Helsinki	\$ 50	1999	1%	100	—	99.45	Over 3-month Libor, set monthly and paid quarterly. Minimum coupon 5%. Callable at par after 18 months and redeemable at par in 1994. Commissions 0.65%.
Bank of Montreal	\$250	1996	1%	100	—	99.60	Over 3-month Libor. Minimum coupon 5%. Callable at par in 1989. Commissions 0.55%.
Dai-Ichi Kangyo Finance	\$150	1996	1%	100	—	99.10	Over mean of bid and offered rates for 6-month Eurobonds. Minimum coupon 5%. Callable at par in 1985. Payable May 10. Commissions 1%.
Queensland Coal Finance	\$450	1996	1%	100	—	99.85	Over mean of bid and offered rates for 6-month Eurobonds. Minimum coupon 5%. First callable at par in 1985. \$325 million issued initially and \$95 million reserved for tap. Commissions 1.5%.
Queensland Coal Finance	\$ 46	1996	1%	100	—	100	Over 6-month Libor. Minimum coupon 5%. Redeemable at par or any interest payment date. Commissions 0.50% issued in Asia.
Vizcaya Int'l	\$ 75	1996	1%	100	—	—	Over mean of bid and offered rates for 6-month Eurobonds. Minimum coupon 5%. Redemable at par in 1992 and 1994, and callable at par in 1987. Commissions 1.85%.
<b>FIXED-COUPON</b>							
Citcorp Overseas Finance	\$100	1999	11 1/4	100	11 1/4	97.75	Initial maturity 3 years, after which terms will be renegotiated for a period from one to twelve years.
Comsat Int'l	\$100	1991	12 1/4	100	12 1/4	97.00	Redeemable at par in 1989, and callable at par in 1989 and 1990.
GTE Finance	\$ 75	1996	12	100	12	97.50	Callable and redeemable at par in 1987, 1990 and 1993. New terms to be set every 3 years.
ITT Financial	\$100	1996	11 1/4	100	11 1/4	98.38	Callable and redeemable at par in 1987, 1990 and 1993. New terms to be set every 3 years.
Morgan Guaranty	\$150	1989	12 1/4	100	12 1/4	98.38	Noncallable Deposit notes.
Newfoundland	\$ 75	1991	13	100%	12.94	100.88	Noncallable.
StatOil	\$100	1988	12	100	12	99.00	Noncallable.
Toronto Dominion	\$ 50	1989	12 1/4	100	12 1/4	98.25	Noncallable Deposit notes.
GMAC Overseas Finance	DM 50	1989	6%	100	6%	—	Private placement.
New Zealand	DM 250	1991	7 1/4	100	7 1/4	98.88	Callable at 101 in 1989.
World Bank	DM 300	1992	7 1/4	100	7 1/4	98.63	Noncallable.
Council of Europe	£ 50	1992	11 1/4	100	11 1/4	98.13	Noncallable.
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce	CS 60	1989	12 1/4	100	12 1/4	97.63	Noncallable.
Nippon Credit Bank Finance	ECU 50	1991	11	100	11	—	Sinking fund will redeem half the issue after 6 years.
<b>EQUITY-LINKED</b>							
Ajinomoto	\$100	1999	open	100	—	104.50	Coupon indicated at 3%. First callable at 103 in 1989. Convertible at an anticipated 5% premium. Increased from \$80 million. Terms to be set April 10.
Nippon Sheet Glass	\$ 25	1994	3 1/4	100	3 1/4	—	Redeemable at 102.50 in 1987. Convertible at a 3.3% premium.
Onoda Cement	\$ 30	1989	open	100	—	—	Coupon indicated at 7%. Each \$5,000 bond with one warrant exercisable into an equal amount of the company's shares at an anticipated 25% premium. Terms to be set April 10.
Horwa	DM 80	1989	open	100	—	98.00	Coupon indicated at 3%. Each 5,000-mark bond with one warrant exercisable into an equal amount of the company's shares at an anticipated 25% premium. Terms to be set April 10.
toh Fuel	DM 25	1989	open	100	—	98.00	Coupon indicated at 3%. Redeemable at par in 1989. Each 5,000-mark bond with one warrant exercisable into an equal amount of the company's shares at an anticipated 25% premium. Terms to be set April 10.
Tsumura Junfundo	DM 100	1989	3 1/4	100	3 1/4	—	Callable at 101 in 1987. Each 5,000-mark bond with 1.3% warrant and a 5% warrant, each exercisable into 118 shares of Tsumura at a 26% premium.

## Oil Refiners Gird for Worldwide Shakeout

(Continued from Page 7)  
that European governments will be subject to "blackmail" if they let themselves become as dependent on OPEC products as they once were on OPEC crude.

"The government has to do something," insists Alberto Ferracci, a Garrone director.

In Ireland, the government did o something, and wound up in the European Court of Justice.

The four major oil companies had owned Ireland's only refinery, Whitegate, near Cork, agreed in 1981 to build a 25-year-old plant. Instead, the government bought the refinery at a scrap deal's price and has kept it running, unprofitably, ever since.

Irish officials say they do not want to be totally dependent on the inness of foreign nations when the next oil shortage comes along. They say owning refinery capacity increases flexibility to cope with a crisis.

Such strategic arguments fail to impress Ireland's independent oil companies, which are required to pay products from the refinery at premium prices. The companies are urging the government in Europe's court, arguing that the enforced purchases contravene the Treaty of Rome.

By and large, the major private oil companies in Europe already have slashed capacity at their most economic plants. Gulf and Standard Oil Co. of California have pulled out from most European countries. The rest, led by Royal Dutch/Shell, British Petroleum Co. and Exxon, are investing billions of dollars in improving the efficiency and flexibility of their refineries.

The European market still has potential, says a senior BP executive, "so long as you're prepared to be ferociously competitive."

The majors can temporarily offset losses on refining with profits in other businesses, notably production of crude. Such ferocity is not an option for small refiners that have no other major operations.

"We are trying to stay alive," says an official at ISAB SpA, whose refinery in Sicily (among the last modern in Europe) has lost most of its former business of processing oil for OPEC countries.

A large share of Europe's refining dinosaur belong to government-owned companies, especially Italy and France. For political reasons, closure is extremely difficult.

In other parts of the world, the business of adapting is proceeding somewhat more quickly.

Because Japan depends on imports for nearly all its crude oil needs, it is especially vulnerable to pressure from suppliers demanding to sell more products along with their crude.

But Japan's stringent air-pollution laws make only certain fuels

acceptable, complicating matters for importers. In addition, the government is orchestrating a consolidation of the domestic refining industry designed to create fewer, more competitive companies.

At the same time, however, the OPEC countries risk undermining the price of crude oil, some oilmen say.

Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, whose export projects are the biggest, are deeply conservative and considered unlikely to start a price war deliberately. In a glutted market though, OPEC countries may have to offer buyers some incentive to switch from their traditional suppliers. At any rate, buying assets from Western companies means preserving refineries that might otherwise die.

Perhaps more important, OPEC has no mechanism for controlling oil-product prices. The exporter group has had a hard enough time preventing blatant discounting on crude. Monitoring the far more splintered product market would be vastly more complicated.

"It's one thing to say you won't cut prices," says Martin Orlean, an oil analyst at the London consulting firm of Joe Roche Associates. "It's quite another thing to bring the trick off."

## Italy's Refining Under Siege

(Continued from Page 7)

Chevron unit is also expected to pull out.

Instead of closing, however, their refinery interests generally were sold to Italy's state-owned Agip. As a result, Agip's share of the oil products market has grown to about 45 percent from less than 20 percent 10 years ago. In an unprofitable industry, such growth has disturbing consequences.

The answer, almost everyone agrees, is to close refineries. The question is which ones. Among the large refineries considered least efficient are those at Trieste, Venice, Rome and Ravenna. But the decision on whether to close such refineries depends as much on their location and on politics as it does on efficiency.

The industry is awaiting a long-overdue government report expected to give guidelines on which sorts of refineries should close. The refiners also are waiting for the government to redress their grievances. Chief among these, refiners say, are that the government:

- Imposes lighter inventory requirements on importers of oil products.
- Raised the excise tax burden on refiners in early 1983.

- More recently has delayed what were supposed to be automatic increases in heating and fuel oil prices under a system designed to link Italian prices to prevailing European levels.

## Buyout Group Lifts Bid for U.S. Industries, Exceeding Hanson's

By Bob Hagerty  
*International Herald Tribune*

LONDON — A group of managers at U.S. Industries Inc. has raised its bid for the company to \$489.6 million, topping a bid from Hanson Industries Inc., the U.S. arm of London-based Hanson Trust PLC.

The management group said late Friday that it is offering \$24 apiece for U.S. Industries' 20.4 million

common shares outstanding. In February, the group bid \$20 a share, but early last week Hanson stepped in with a bid of \$22 a share, or a total of \$448.8 million.

A group of independent directors at U.S. Industries was understood to be meeting Sunday to consider the new bid. Hanson officials were not available for comment.

The management group proposes to take Stamford, Connecticut-based U.S. Industries private

through a leveraged buyout. Under such transactions, a group finances the purchase of a company by using its assets as collateral.

Both Hanson and U.S. Industries are industrial conglomerates. Both are involved in building materials, footwear, food processing and home furnishings. U.S. Industries' activities also include industrial equipment for the auto industry. Hanson's operations, about equally split between Britain and

the United States, include catering, brewing equipment and batteries.

U.S. Industries recorded 1983 net income of \$33.7 million on sales of \$1.1 billion. Hanson Trust had profit after tax and minority interests of \$62.8 million (\$90 million) on sales of £1.48 billion in the year ended last Sept. 30.

Earlier this year, Hanson paid

£247 million to acquire London Brick PLC, Britain's biggest maker of bricks. London Brick's board

strenuously opposed the move, and Hanson won only after raising its bid twice.

Hanson officials recently have indicated an interest in expanding their North American operations, which had sales of about \$1.3 billion in the latest fiscal year. In Hanson's most recent large acquisition in the United States, the company paid \$180 million for McDonough, a footwear, building materials and tools concern.

Quebec, Sweden and Mt. Isa Mines will tap the market. The mood, however, is "lousy," bankers admit, with investors restrained by the renewed weakness of the mark.

Small issues that failed to generate any enthusiasm were made by the Council of Europe (\$50 million for eight years at 11 1/4 percent), Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce (\$60 million Canadian dollars for five years at 12 1/2 percent) and Nippon Credit Bank (\$50 million ECU for seven years at 11 percent).

In the equity-linked market, Ajinomoto again showed the tremendous appetite for convertible paper, in contrast to the dull reception given to issues bearing warrants to buy stock.

The warrant issues are almost two deals in one: a low coupon discount bond and a warrant to buy stock. While the discount bonds appeal to a certain audience, the warrants do not because when stripped from the bond they all carry conversion premiums of more than 20 percent.

Convertibles, by contrast, are deemed to be an attractive buy, and Ajinomoto last week not only increased its offering from a planned \$80 million to \$100 million but also cut the indicated coupon to 3 percent, matching the low set only a month ago by Fujitsu. The Ajinomoto paper was quoted on a when-issued basis at a premium of 104 1/2 before the increase and coupon cut was announced.

## Eurobond Offerings Heavy Despite Rate Rises, Dollar Swings

(Continued from Page 7)

week at 99.60. But for managers, as was the case with the Dai-Ichi, this left a thin 10 basis point in the discount rate completes the current round of rate tightening or whether there is more to come.

The fact that three of last week's borrowers of fixed-rate funds were banks suggested to some analysts that the banking is on further increase, because the banks would not be looking to lock in fixed costs if they expected rates to stabilize.

Morgan Guaranty's London branch is offering \$150 million of 12-year bonds bearing a coupon of 12 percent and ITT Financial's \$100 million of 12-year bonds bearing a coupon of 11 1/4 percent were quoted at 98 1/2. The coupons on both issues are for an initial three-year period and new terms will be set every three years thereafter.

Toronto Dominion's \$50 million of five-year deposit notes bearing a coupon of 12.4 percent ended the week at 100 1/4, reducing the yield to 12.4 percent, and ended the week at 100 1/4 as traders who a week ago had shorted the issue scrambled to find paper to cover those sales.

Comsat, which offered \$100 million for seven years at 12 1/4 percent, ended the week in worse condition with a three-point discount at 97.

ITT was first to launch its paper last week and the mispricing of that issue contributed to the mispricing of others.

One banker attributed the mispricings to the fact that issuing houses are top-heavy with "corporate finance" people whose only concern, in an increasingly competitive environment, is to win mandates for new business. The fact

that the new business does not sell is another department's fault.

"The madness will end when management decides it's in business to make money and not just to win mandates," the banker said.

The two exceptions to this trend were Statoil's \$100 million of four-year notes (a swap into floating rate dollars), sold at par bearing a coupon of 12 percent, which were quoted at 99, and Newfoundland's \$75 million of seven-year notes bearing a coupon of 13 percent.

The Newfoundland paper was offered a week earlier and widely shorted by traders who misunderstood the single-A rating of the province or its long-time popularity with Eurobond investors. In the end, it was priced this week at 100%, reducing the yield to 12.4% percent, and ended the week at 100% as traders who a week ago had shorted the issue scrambled to find paper to cover those sales.

West German bankers set an April calendar of 1.9 billion DM. The last of the April calendar was New Zealand's \$250 million DM of seven-year notes, offered at par bearing a coupon of 7% percent.



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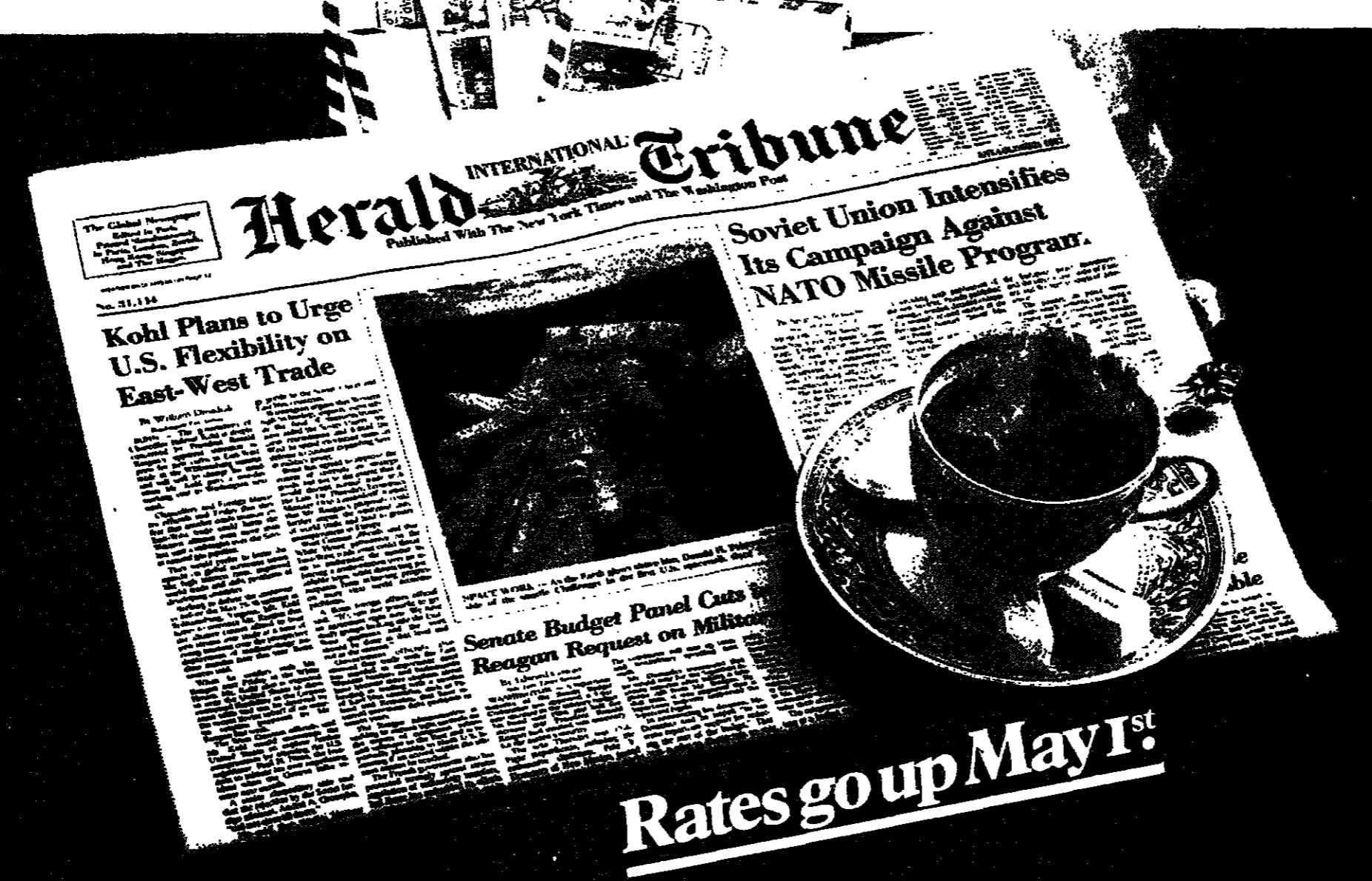
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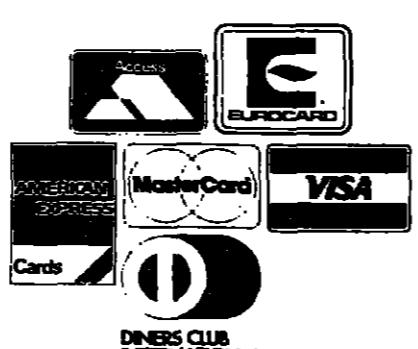
Country	Currency	1 year	6 mos.	3 mos.
Austria	A. Sch.	3,050	1,525	840
Belgium	B. Ft.	6,600	3,300	1,815
Denmark	D. Kr.	1,400	700	400
Finland	F.M.	1,080	540	300
France	FF.	900	450	250
Germany	DM.	400	200	110
Great Britain	£	72	36	20
Greece	Dr.	10,800	5,400	2,950
Ireland	L. Irl.	90	45	25
Italy	Lire	195,000	97,500	53,700
Luxembourg	L. Ft.	6,600	3,300	1,815
Netherlands	Fl.	450	225	124
Norway	N. Kr.	1,160	580	320
Portugal	Esc.	10,000	5,000	2,750
Spain	Ptas	16,260	8,130	4,480
Sweden	S. Kr.	1,160	580	320
Switzerland	S. Fr.	356	178	98
The rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, USA, French Polynesia, Middle East:				
	U.S. \$	280	140	77
Rest of Africa, Canada, Latin America, Gulf States, Asia:				
	U.S. \$	390	195	107

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**NEW YORK** (AP)—Majorly Open The Counter market was closed yesterday for the week with the net change from the previous week. The National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are not actual transaction prices of which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail mark-up or discount.

Sales supplied by NASD.

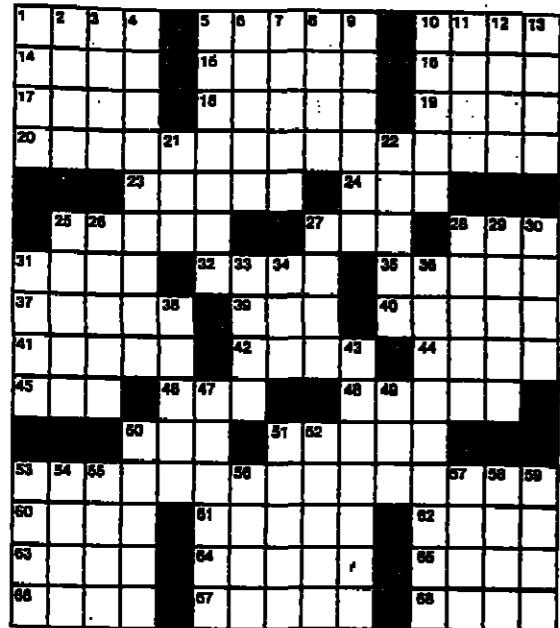
Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg% Net

High Low Last Chg%

</div







**ACROSS**

- 1 Resting
- 5 Stage
- 10 Indefinite amount
- 15 Positioning system for seamen
- 16 Arnaz
- 17 Journey
- 18 Unit follower
- 19 Clock face
- 20 Service at D.C.
- 23 Commercial papers
- 24 Song
- 25 Thompson or Hawkins
- 27 Eur. sea
- 28 Ending for verb or glob
- 31 Tamarisk salt tree
- 32 Distribute playing cards
- 35 Frozen
- 37 Hours
- 39 Hosp. workers
- 40 Zinc
- 41 Rap
- 42 On the summit
- 44 Level
- 45 Approvals
- 46 Decay
- 48 Having weapons

**DOWN**

- 1 Italian wine region
- 2 Née
- 3 Give forth
- 4 Person supported
- 5 Sowed
- 6 Book of Hours
- 7 Seed coverings
- 8 River in West Germany
- 9 Set of nine
- 10 Totalizer
- 11 Blood vessel
- 12 Jacob's twin
- 13 "Aggravex"
- 21 Hugh Capet was one
- 50 Drink
- 51 Pause
- 53 1040 form
- 60 Calm
- 61 Right-hand page
- 62 Dies —
- 63 Everywhere: Comb. form
- 64 City in Ill.
- 65 Monster
- 66 Require
- 67 Travels via water
- 68 Close

\* New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

### DENNIS THE MENACE



"WHERE DID BIRDS SIT BEFORE THERE WERE TELEPHONE WIRES?"

### JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**NEFIT**

**TCHAB**

**GANDEA**

**WABILE**

Print answer here: A



(Answers tomorrow)

Friday's Jumble: CUBIT AWASH FLATLY DECENT

Answer: What you might get if you stand too close to an inflated donkey—A SEAT! BEAT!

### WEATHER

EUROPE		ASIA		HIGH		LOW	
Aberdeen	19	C	F	19	20	18	17
Bremen	19	E	F	19	20	18	17
Athens	18	N	S	18	19	17	16
Berlin	17	S	N	17	18	16	15
Brest	16	S	N	16	17	15	14
Budapest	15	S	N	15	16	14	13
Brussels	14	S	N	14	15	13	12
Calais	13	S	N	13	14	12	11
Copenhagen	12	S	N	12	13	11	10
Dublin	11	S	N	11	12	10	9
Dresden	10	S	N	10	11	9	8
Dubrovnik	9	S	N	9	10	8	7
Frankfurt	9	S	N	9	10	8	7
Geneva	8	S	N	8	9	7	6
Graz	7	S	N	7	8	6	5
Istanbul	6	S	N	6	7	5	4
Las Palmas	5	S	N	5	6	4	3
Lisbon	4	S	N	4	5	3	2
London	3	S	N	3	4	2	1
Madrid	2	S	N	2	3	1	0
Milan	1	S	N	1	2	0	0
Moscow	0	S	N	0	1	0	0
Munich	-1	S	N	-1	0	0	0
Nice	-2	S	N	-2	0	0	0
Paris	-3	S	N	-3	0	0	0
Prague	-4	S	N	-4	0	0	0
Rome	-5	S	N	-5	0	0	0
Stockholm	-6	S	N	-6	0	0	0
Tbilisi	-7	S	N	-7	0	0	0
Venice	-8	S	N	-8	0	0	0
Vienna	-9	S	N	-9	0	0	0
Wiesbaden	-10	S	N	-10	0	0	0
Zurich	-11	S	N	-11	0	0	0

MONDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Calif.—FRANKFURT: Overcast; Temp. 5-3 (46-38). LONDON: Cloudy; Temp. 12-4 (54-43). MADRID: Fair; Temp. 16-6 (46-31). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy; Temp. 19-12 (56-49). PARIS: Partly cloudy; Temp. 14-10 (52-42). ROME: Partly cloudy; Temp. 18-10 (55-42). STOCKHOLM: Partly cloudy; Temp. 15-10 (53-42). ZURICH: Overcast; Temp. 14-6 (43-37). ZAGREB: Partly cloudy; Temp. 15-10 (52-42). HONG KONG: Cloudy; Temp. 21-18 (70-58). KOREA: Partly cloudy; Temp. 18-12 (55-42). SINGAPORE: Thunderstorms; Temp. 22-21 (70-62). TOKYO: Cloudy; Temp. 10-7 (50-45).

### PEANUTS



### BLONDIE



### BEETLE BAILEY



### ANDY CAPP



### WIZARD OF ID



### REX MORGAN



### GARFIELD



### SPORTS BRIEFS

#### IOC-FIFA Ban on Soccer Pros Will Stand

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — The International Olympic Committee and the Federation Internationale de Football Associations will not change their position on the participation of professionals in the 1984 Olympic Games. A FIFA spokesman in Zurich said Friday that both organizations will stand by last July's joint communiqué forbidding professionals from competing in the Games.

The ruling said "players who earn their living" would be ineligible. FIFA's spokesman said interpreting that phrase will be left to the various national Olympic committees.

The ruling's enforcement depends on whether protests are filed against countries that have said they will field professionals. So the 16 qualifiers are free to tap professionals, but run the risk of having them declared ineligible by the IOC. The deadline for final team rosters is July 14, two weeks before the Games.

#### Bear Hunt Easy Victor in Gotham Stakes

NEW YORK (AP) — Bear Hunt was a wire-to-wire winner in Saturday's Gotham Stakes for 3-year-olds, a stepping stone race to the Kentucky Derby. Secret Prince, the 3-5 favorite, finished fourth in a five-horse field. Once-beaten Devil's Bag was scratched Friday because rains last week had made track conditions uncertain.

Bear Hunt, carrying 114 pounds (51.7 kilograms) and ridden by Don MacBeth, ran the mile and 10 yards in 1:40-2/5. He finished 4½ lengths in front of Lt. Flag, carrying 123 pounds. On The Sauce was two lengths farther back and it was another 18 lengths to Secret Prince, top-weighted at 126 pounds.

#### Bean Widens Lead to 2 Shots in U.S. Golf

GREENSBORO, North Carolina (UPI) — Andy Bean shot a par 72 to widen his lead to two strokes lead after Saturday's third round of the Greater Greensboro Open golf tournament. A 67-138 had given Bean a one-shot lead over Jack Renner (a 67) after Friday's second round.

At 212 going into Sunday's final round David Peoples (a third-round 71) and Buddy Gardner (70). Three shots off the pace were Renner (74), Mac O'Grady (71), Scott Simpson (70), George Archer (68) and Clarence Rose (70). First-round co-leaders Andy North and Willie Wood faded to respective totals of 217 (74-75) and 222 (76-78).

#### Transition

**BASKETBALL**—American League  
NEW YORK—Placed Steve Kemps, outfielder, on the 15-day disabled list, retroactive to April 4. Sent Bobby Meacham, shortstop, to Nashville of the Southern League. Called up Keith Smith, shortstop, from Nashville.

**FOOTBALL**  
DENVER—Signed Paul Howard, guard, to a re-signing contract.

United States Football League

CHICAGO—Acquired Ken Times, defensive end.

HOUSTON—Signed Tommy Myers, defensive back. Waived Mark Rush, running back.

W. VIRGINIA WESLEYAN—Named Rich Cameron head basketball coach.

#### New Arrival Wockenfuss Spurs Phils to 8-4 Victory

United Press International

CINCINNATI — John Wockenfuss, playing his first game for Philadelphia, delivered a two-run single in the second inning Friday night to spark the Phillies to an 8-4 victory over the Cincinnati Reds. Gary Maddox, Bo Diaz and Ivan DeJesus singled to open the

FRIDAY BASEBALL

second. Rookie Juan Samuel singled home Maddox before Wockenfuss, acquired two weeks ago from Detroit, lined a base hit to score Diaz and DeJesus.

Philadelphia broke the game open with a four-run eighth, two runs scoring on throwing errors by second baseman Ron Ceter and first baseman Dan Driessen.

Expos 8, Braves 5

In Atlanta, Tim Raines' three-run homer keyed a six-run fourth as Montreal beat the Braves, 8-5.

Mets 8, Astros 1

In Houston, George Foster hit a three-run homer and Walt Terrell pitched a four-hitter to lead New York to an 8-1 rout of the Astros.

Padres 3, Cubs 2

In San Diego, Champ Summers doubled in Gary Templeton with one out in the ninth to lift the Padres past Chicago, 3-2.

Cardinals 2, Giants 0

In San Francisco, Joaquin Andujar's four-hitter and Andy Van Slyke's bases-empty homer put St. Louis past the Giants, 2-0.

Pirates 3, Dodgers 1

In Los Angeles, Pittsburgh's John Tudor, basketball coach, for three years.

GENEVA—Announced the resignation of Lee Erickson, head basketball coach.

OREGON ST.—Extended the contract of Chuck Adams, basketball coach, for three years.

SAN FRANCISCO—Named Jim Brovelli head basketball coach.

TEXAS-EL PASO—Larry Heidebrecht, head track and field coach, resigned.

W. VIRGINIA WESLEYAN—Named Rich Cameron head basketball coach.

TOUCHING DOWN — David Leslie (Scotland) scoring for a world all-star rugby team against Wales in Cardiff Saturday. The festival match — to inaugurate the renovated National Stadium — was won by Wales, 27-17, with two converted tries and five penalty goals against three tries, a conversion and a penalty goal. Leslie, tackled too late by Mark Titley, is watched by Mike Rafter (England), restrained by David Pickering. Maurice Colclough (England) arrives at right and referee Clive Norton prepares to award the try.

### BOOKS

#### THE UNBEARABLE LIGHTNESS OF BEING

By Milan Kundera. 314 pp. \$15.95. Harper & Row, 10 East 53d St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

W

ITH his last novel, "The Book of Laughter and Forgetting," the Czechoslovak writer Milan Kundera established himself as one of the most original and important new voices in contemporary fiction. Such earlier works as "The Farewell Party," a sort of updated Restoration sex farce set in an Eastern European spa, and "The Joke," a dark parable about life and love in Prague, had hinted at his talents as an ironist. And "Laughter and Forgetting" both confirmed his mastery of that Kafkaesque skill and demonstrated his ambition — and capacity — to move the novel as an expansive forum for philosophical and political ideas.

Like "Laughter and Forgetting," Kundera's new novel uses a seven-part narrative to work musical variations on the themes of history and desire. And like "Laughter and Forgetting," it purveys a deeply subversive portrait of Soviet-occupied Czechoslovakia, while at the same time dazzling the reader with the playful possibilities of fiction.

The earlier book, however, was essentially a series of separate tales, held together by recurrent motifs, whereas "The Unbearable Lightness of Being" is a fairly straightforward inquiry into the intertwined fates of two pairs of lovers. The fact that it aspires to be a more conventional novel accounts for both its virtues and its flaws. If "Lightness" demonstrates a new capacity, on Kundera's part, to create sympathetic characters and sustain a lyrical story, the increased formality of its narrative design also tends to throw a harsher light on his penchant for philosophical digressions.

The utopian impulse shared by ideologues of the right and left: the possibility of a "planet, where we would all be born a third time"; the unqualified love that animals bear for their masters — such notions tend to be either familiar or downright silly. "Perhaps," reads one passage, "a man hitched to the cart of a Marion or rooster on the spit by inhabitants of the Milky Way will recall the veal cutlet he

## SPORTS

**Morris Pitches No-Hitter as Tigers Beat White Sox**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**CHICAGO** — Jack Morris overcame occasional wildness and went on to pitch a no-hitter Saturday as Detroit Tigers defeated the Chicago White Sox, 4-0.

Morris, a 28-year-old right-hander, walked six—including the

**BASEBALL ROUNDUP**

first three batters in the fourth inning—and struck out eight, in relying mainly on his curveball, he raised his record to 20-6 as the Tigers won their fourth without a loss or their best start since 1966.

The season's first no-hitter was the first for a Detroit pitcher since Jim Bunning shelled Boston on July 20, 1958. It was only the fifth in Detroit history. Bill Wilcox came within one out of pitching a

perfect game for the Tigers against Chicago last April 15.

Morris tied the record for the earliest date for a major-league no-hitter. Ken Forsch, then of Houston, had one on April 7, 1979, against Atlanta. It was also the first no-hitter in Comiskey Park since Joe Horlen pitched one against Detroit on Sept. 10, 1967.

Except for good plays by right fielder Kirk Gibson and first baseman Dave Bergman, a late defensive replacement, all the plays behind Morris were routine.

Gibson raced back to the wall to make a fine catch of a first-inning drive by Rudy Law. In the seventh, Morris issued his fifth walk of the game, to Greg Luzinski. After Ron Kline flied out, Tom Paciorek hit a line drive that Bergman picked off with a one-handed stab.

An inning later, Bergman snared pinch-hitter Jerry Hairston's shot behind first and threw to Morris covering the base.

Morris, a 20-game winner for the Tigers last year, retired the first nine batters. But suddenly his control deserted him. In the fourth, after going to a 3-2 count, he walked Law—and then Carlton Fisk and Harold Baines.

But when Luzinski hit a comebacker, Morris threw home to force Law and catcher Lance Parrish completed the double play to first. Morris struck out Kittle to end the inning.

In the ninth, Morris locked things up quickly. He got on a first-pitch tap to Bergman. Morris then knocked down a smash by Baines and threw to first for the second out. Luzinski walked on a 3-

2 pitch but Morris then struck out Kittle on a curveball.

Detroit made the most of its four hits off Floyd Bannister. Parrish walked with nobody out in the second and Chet Lemon then hit a home run into the left-field seats.

The other two scores came in the fifth. Lemon and Gibson led off with consecutive doubles; Gibson was sacrificed to third and scored on a fielder's-choice grounder by Lou Whitaker.

Morris, a product of the Detroit farm system, has a seven-year record of 88-64. He was picked fifth in the 1976 draft from Brigham Young University.

"I'm not a superstition guy," he said after the game. "I've seen so much of it in baseball that I just don't believe in it. The guys on the bench were quiet so I went over to Roger [pitching coach Roger Craig] and said in a cocky way after the eighth that I was going to do it."

"You know, you need a lot of luck to pitch a no-hitter or even a shutout," he said.

Remarkable Bergman, who provided some of the luck. "You go out and dive for balls when a guy has a no-hitter. You do more than you are capable of doing."

**Twins 13, Orioles 4**

In Minneapolis, Tim Laudner and Tim Teufel each hit two-run homers and Lemmy Faedo hit one with the bases empty and batted in three runs to lead a 16-hit attack that carried Minnesota to a 13-4 rout of Baltimore. John Butcher, acquired from Texas in the offseason, gave up six hits through eight innings for the victory. Wayne Gross and Todd Cruz hit two-run home runs for the Orioles.

**Rangers 8, Yankees 4**

In Arlington, Texas, Wayne Tolleson had three hits, including a three-run double, and Pete O'Brien hit a three-run homer to lift Texas

to an 8-4 decision over New York in a game shortened to five innings by a thunderstorm. Rookie reliever Mike Mason, who worked two-thirds of an inning, was the winning pitcher.

**Red Sox 3, A's 0**

In Oakland, California, Bruce Hurst pitched a four-hitter and Tony Armas hit a home run in Boston's 3-0 triumph over the A's. Hurst, who walked two and struck out six, gave up a bloop double to Mike Davis in the third, consecutive singles to Bruce Bochte and Davey Lopes in the sixth and a two-out single by Dave Kingman in the ninth. Mike Warren was the loser.

**Blue Jays 3, Angels 1**

In Anaheim, California, Lloyd Moseby had a bases-empty homer and an RBI single to lead Toronto to a 3-1 victory over California. The Angels lost their fourth straight game and suffered another blow when starter Ken Fischbach partially dislocated his right shoulder while making a play at first base in the eighth. Doctors estimate that Fischbach will be out for at least three weeks.

**Mariners 3, Brewers 2**

In Seattle, Barry Bonnell singled home Spike Owen with the decisive run in the seventh and the Mariners went on to win, 3-2, handing Milwaukee its fourth straight defeat. The worst start in Brewer history breaks the old mark of three set by the original Milwaukee team in 1970.

**Phillies 9, Reds 1**

In the National League, in Cincinnati, Joe Lefebvre had four hits, including a two-run home run, and drove in five runs to lead Philadelphia to a 9-1 triumph over the Reds and help Jerry Koosman gain his first National League victory since 1978. Koosman, acquired during the winter from the Chicago White

Sox, struck out seven and walked three. Cincinnati has lost three straight games.

**Giants 11, Cardinals 0**

In San Francisco, Johnnie LeMaster hit a three-run homer and Manny Trillo and Jeff Leonard added two-run shots as the Giants bombed St. Louis, 11-0. Jeff Robinson, making his first major-league start, pitched six scoreless innings as San Francisco won its first game of the year.

**Pirates 3, Dodgers 0**

In Los Angeles, John Candelaria and Don Robinson combined on a nine-hitter and Dale Berra singled in two runs as Pittsburgh shut out the Dodgers, 3-0.

**Mets 3, Astros 2**

In Houston, Darryl Strawberry hit his second home run of the season and rookie Dwight Gooden pitched five strong innings in his major-league debut to pace New York's 3-2 decision over the Astros. Gooden, a 19-year-old right-hander, allowed one run on three hits while walking two and striking out five.

**Padres 7, Cubs 6**

In San Diego, Kevin McReynolds drove in four runs, two of them capping a three-run fifth, as the Padres downed Chicago, 7-6, to remain unbeaten. McReynolds, who went 3-for-4, delivered the tying and go-ahead runs in the fifth with a double off of Arti Almiron.

**Expos 7, Braves 2**

In Atlanta, David Palmer—making his first major-league appearance since 1982—hit a two-run homer and combined with two relievers for a six-hitter as Montreal beat the Braves, 7-2. Palmer's last major-league victory came on Aug. 8, 1982, against St. Louis. He underwent arm surgery later that year and missed the 1983 season.

**Phillies 1, Reds 1**

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United Press International  
Jack Morris in the embrace of Tiger catcher Lance Parrish.

... I said in a cocky way after the eighth that I was going to do it.

(AP, UPI)

**Bantamweight Sandoval Dethrones Chandler on TKO**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey** — Undefeated challenger Richie Sandoval won the World Boxing Association bantamweight title Saturday, ending Jeff Chandler's three-and-a-half-year reign with a vicious flurry of punches and a technical knockout at 1:20 of the 15th round.

Sandoval, the WBA's second-ranked bantamweight, used an aggressive, hard-punching style and knocked down Chandler for the first time of his career in the 11th round.

Referee Arthur Mercante stepped in to halt the fight after Sandoval landed nine unanswered punches in the final round. Sandoval began the flurry with a left that snapped back Chandler's head.

Chandler never got untracked against an opponent who slipped punches and countered with combinations.

Olympic Trials champion at 112 pounds, looked like a winner from the outset. He backed Chandler into the ropes in the first round and peleted him with combinations to the head and body.

Sandoval continued on the attack throughout as he raised his record to 23-0 with 15 knockouts. Chandler, 27, was making his 10th title defense. He fell to 33-2, with 18 knockouts.

Sandoval set the pace quickly with a left jab to the stomach, a punch he would land frequently. Twice he connected with first-round left hooks that drove Chandler to the ropes — where he absorbed hooks and uppercuts.

Chandler never got untracked against an opponent who slipped punches and countered with combinations.

Sandoval kept up the attack in the sixth despite a nosebleed. From the eighth round on, Chandler complained repeatedly to Mercante about holding and butting.

In the 11th, after the fighters broke from a clinch, Chandler looked again at Mercante. Sandoval exploded with a left hook that put Chandler down for a count of five.

"I can't believe Jeff's doing this," said Becky Ortiz, Chandler's manager, as the fight was stopped.

At the end of the 13th, Mercante had to help Chandler to his corner. In the 14th, Sandoval again worked the champion over along the ropes; Chandler's legs were wobbly as the round ended.

Sandoval, a Californian, had turned pro after he won the 1980 Olympic Trials, his chance for a gold medal at the Moscow Olympics having been nullified by the U.S. boycott of the Games.

Sandoval had not fought since he broke his right hand in August, during a victory over Pepe Roca.

Chandler had won the bantamweight crown on Nov. 14, 1980, when he stopped Julian Solis in the 14th round of a bout in Miami. Chandler thus became the first American in more than 30 years to hold the 118-pound title.

Chandler's only other loss came last summer, when Oscar Miniz defeated him in a 10-round bout. In a December rematch, this time for the title, Chandler stopped Miniz in seven.

"I feel confident during the whole fight," said Sandoval. "I was prepared for anything."

Sandoval said he had not expected the fight to go the full 15 rounds. "I couldn't picture it," he said. "I was just hoping it wouldn't."

"Richie took most of the rounds," Chandler said. "He was very aggressive."

Sandoval was far ahead on all three judges' cards when the fight was stopped. Eva Sham had him leading 140-126, Sam Sandoval had it 139-126 and Frank Cappuccino had 137-129.

Sandoval said winning the title made up for his missing the 1980 Olympics.

"This is paying for the gold medal Carter took away," he said. He was referring to President Jimmy Carter's decision to boycott the 1980 Games to protest the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in December 1979.

(AP, UPI)

**Drivers Lauda, Prost 1-2 in S. Africa**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**KYALAMI, South Africa** — Niki Lauda, Austria, McLaren TAG-Porsche MP4/2, 1 hour, 29 minutes, 23.68 seconds, overstepped speed 128.27 mph (204 kph).

2. Alain Prost, France, McLaren TAG-Porsche, 1:29.04, 1 minute, 5.95 seconds behind.

3. Derek Warwick, Britain, Williams FW08B, 1:29.17, 1 minute, 1.07 seconds behind.

4. Avrion Senna de Souza, Brazil, Toleman Hart GP 108, 1:29.20, 1.10 seconds behind.

5. Andrea de Cesaris, Italy, Ligier-Renault, 1:29.23, 1.13 seconds behind.

6. Eddie Cheever, U.S., Williams FW08B, 1:29.26, 1.16 seconds behind.

7. Riccardo Patrese, Italy, Alfa Romeo F1/84, 1:29.28, 1.18 seconds behind.

8. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, Williams FW08B, 1:29.30, 1.20 seconds behind.

9. Stefan Johansson, Sweden, Lotus 91, 1:29.32, 1.22 seconds behind.

10. Michele Alboreto, Italy, Tyrrell-Cosworth, 1:29.34, 1.24 seconds behind.

11. Jochen Mass, Germany, Brabham-BMW, 1:29.36, 1.26 seconds behind.

12. Michael Andretti, U.S., Williams FW08B, 1:29.38, 1.28 seconds behind.

13. Thierry Boutsen, Belgium, Arrows-Cosworth, 1:29.40, 1.30 seconds behind.

14. Alan Jones, Britain, Williams FW08B, 1:29.42, 1.32 seconds behind.

15. Stefan Johansson, Sweden, Lotus 91, 1:29.44, 1.34 seconds behind.

16. Eddie Cheever, U.S., Williams FW08B, 1:29.46, 1.36 seconds behind.

17. Stefan Johansson, Sweden, Lotus 91, 1:29.48, 1.38 seconds behind.

18. Stefan Johansson, Sweden, Lotus 91, 1:29.50, 1.40 seconds behind.

19. Stefan Johansson, Sweden, Lotus 91, 1:29.52, 1.42 seconds behind.

20. Stefan Johansson, Sweden, Lotus 91, 1:29.54, 1.44 seconds behind.

21. Stefan Johansson, Sweden, Lotus 91, 1:29.56, 1.46 seconds behind.

22. Stefan Johansson, Sweden, Lotus 91, 1:29.58, 1.48 seconds behind.

23. Stefan Johansson, Sweden, Lotus 91, 1:29.60, 1.50 seconds behind.

24. Stefan Johansson, Sweden, Lotus 91, 1:29.62, 1.52 seconds behind.

25. Stefan Johansson, Sweden, Lotus 91, 1:29.64, 1.54 seconds behind.

26. Stefan Johansson, Sweden, Lotus 91, 1:29.66, 1.56 seconds behind.

27. Stefan Johansson, Sweden, Lotus 91, 1:29.68, 1.58 seconds behind.

28. Stefan Johansson, Sweden, Lotus 91, 1:29.70, 1.60 seconds behind.

29. Stefan Johansson, Sweden, Lotus 91, 1:29.72, 1.62 seconds behind.

30. Stefan Johansson, Sweden, Lotus 91, 1:29.74, 1.64 seconds behind.

31. Stefan Johansson, Sweden, Lotus 91, 1:29.76, 1.66 seconds behind.

32. Stefan Johansson, Sweden, Lotus 91, 1:29.78, 1.68 seconds behind.

33. Stefan Johansson, Sweden, Lotus 91, 1:29.80, 1.70 seconds behind.

34. Stefan Johansson, Sweden, Lotus 91, 1:29.82, 1.72 seconds behind.

**LANGUAGE****Some Cardinal Syntax**

By William Safire

**WASHINGTON** — The Washington Post's lead was: "A dramatic grass-roots challenge to Polish Primate Cardinal Józef Glemp . . . while The New York Times reported "a challenge to the authority of the Polish Primate, Jozeff Cardinal Glemp."

Where does the title *Cardinal fit in a cardinal's name?*

The New York Times Manual of Style and Usage says: "John Cardinal Manley." The Chicago Manual of Style straddles: "Francis Cardinal Spellman, or, less formally: Cardinal Francis Spellman."

On the other hand, The Associated Press Stylebook advises: "Cardinal Timothy Manning." The usage *Timothy Cardinal Manning*, a practice traceable to the nobility's custom of identifications, such as *William, Duke of Norfolk*, is still used in formal documents but otherwise is considered archaic." The United Press International and Los Angeles Times stylebooks also take this modern or more informal view.

How do cardinals feel about all this? "The way it is still done on official documents from the Holy Father," replies Joseph Zwilling at the Archdiocese of New York, "is Christian name, Cardinal and surname. That is the proper way." Softening, Zwilling adds: "Cardinal, then Christian name and surname is becoming more and more used, probably because it sounds more natural than the traditional way."

**T**HE dash is running away with itself.

Too many writers — who ought to know better — are using dashes — which God knows, we could not do without — too often. Let us now re punctuate that sentence, using the tools of insertion — the comma, the parentheses and the dash — in a way that does not require a mainframe computer to count cadence: Too many writers, who ought to know better, are using dashes (which — God knows! — we could not do without) too often.

Use commas, my friends, to slip in a phrase like "my friends" without making it a big deal. Use parentheses (which should be plural, because you would be open-ended in saying "use a parenthesis") when you have some infor-

mation to add, like the foregoing ("which should be plural, etc.") and when you want to downplay the insertion instead of letting it overpower the rest of the sentence. Use dashes — hey, are you listening? — if you get this wrong, you could flunk! — when you want to grab the reader by the throat with the interjection of a sudden aside or sentence-dominating phrase.

Use commas to count, parentheses to calculate, dashes to compute. Put in olive-sizing terms, commas are large, parentheses giant and dashes supercolossal. (I am getting carried away by metaphor.) Macdonald, 73, said on a recent visit to Copenhagen: "However, many of the problems women face are caused by women themselves. I just wish they would decide just what they want and go after it."

Macdonald was in Denmark to lecture and to conduct seminars on employee cooperation at the local World Health Organization office. More than 40 top British companies, a number of multinational corporations and agencies such as WHO use her services.

Typically, once an organization calls Macdonald in, she talks first with executives to pin down the group's needs, then conducts in-house discussions and training sessions with employees and executives, often putting the men and women in separate groups. She also consults with companies on female candidates for management, and does "assertiveness" courses for male and female employees. She spends a month a year working at U.S. universities and companies, and frequently lectures in Europe.

"If you are being tricky and want to change grammatical construction in the middle of a sentence for dramatic effect (as in the jerky writings of Anna Quindlen, viz. "I told you if you didn't vote — what'll happen to the country?"), then a dash is called for.

If you have an afterthought, or leftover phrase that can be flipped chunked in at the end, the dash is the answer. Indeed, a student at Brown University who signs himself as my "dependent clause" argues that I frequently misuse the colon: "A properly used colon ogles at you from between two independent clauses: The second clause expands upon or clarifies the first. A postpunctuational fragment (a dependent clause or alone, or in a list) cries for another antepausal symbol — the dash."

I dunno what they're teaching those kids in Providence, but I do know that — what? My time is up? A final word: Go easy on the dashes, especially when the clause on this end of the punctuation is independent and looks like a separate sentence. As for the fragment-introducing dash — what the hell.

New York Times Service

**Eleanor Macdonald**By Mimi Mann  
*International Herald Tribune*

**COPENHAGEN** — From a suburban house in Croydon, England, pint-sized, white-haired Eleanor Macdonald has spent 13 years campaigning for women to enter and succeed in the male-dominated field of management.

While many in the women's movement were shouting demands for equal rights, Macdonald deftly worked at top levels of corporate management, persuading executives to take the aims — and production levels — of working women seriously.

"I am not Germaine Greer, but because men are often unwilling to accept women in the job market, women have to fight so hard to prove themselves that aggression takes root," Macdonald, 73, said on a recent visit to Copenhagen. "However, many of the problems women face are caused by women themselves. I just wish they would decide just what they want and go after it."

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New York Times Service

**Briton Has Waged 13-Year Campaign To Promote Women in Management**

ment of her mother, a former teacher, she founded a fencing academy.

"My mother never said to me, 'Who are you going to marry?'" Macdonald recalled. "She did ask, 'What kind of a job are you going to get?'

It took nearly 10 years to get the fencing academy off the ground, but eventually it produced an Olympic champion. Macdonald managed the academy until World War II, then took a job in the Ministry of Information. She soon decided she had to have a diploma to succeed, so she took night classes to earn a bachelor's degree in sociology.

In 1947 she went to work for Unilever and, among other assignments, spent several years overseeing its retail operations in West Africa. By the time she left Unilever, to found Women in Management in 1969, she was one of five women in senior management there.

She said she contemplated marriage but decided her work came first. "Marriage is a marvelous institution and, if it works, is probably the happiest thing you can do. I would never say to a woman that she is subordinate because she hasn't got a job.

"If the role as homemaker and hostess fulfills all a person wants, STOP. When I was in Africa with Unilever I encountered women by the dozens who were happy to play the social round." But "if a woman feels she may be a homemaker but is not satisfactory, she may be jealous of wives who work. A woman who feels she is an appendage to her husband will have problems."

Few busy men want to hear complaints from an unhappy wife, Macdonald noted.

"Men are bored with the whole thing about women's problems, including their own wives. They just hope women can work it out, and the wife or woman will get used to it."

Macdonald has identified six obstacles against women reaching management:

- Early conditioning that instills in women the idea that others, especially men, know better.

- A shortage of women in management for others to emulate.

- Organizations whose style encourages males rather than female achievers.

- Lack of awareness of tactics and of how to handle situations where men, whether husbands, colleagues or bosses, cannot accept a woman's participation.

- Difficulty in deciding whether they are in business to please or to perform.

In her lectures, Macdonald tells women they need more of the qualities of the suffragettes: a wish to be heard, and greater determination. She tells male executives that they should be more perceptive of women's aims and goals for their careers. She tells both sexes that many men do not know how to behave with achieving women, because they do not know what women expect of them.

**COLUMBIA POSTCARD****Cocaine and Erosion**By George Ridge  
*International Herald Tribune*

coca bush is almost impossible to distinguish from the air. If no spraying agent is available to kill coca, and even if the fields can be destroyed, the ecological damage is done.

"You have to go to these places to discover the utter wilderness," said an economic aide at the U.S. Embassy in Bogota. "Before the coca came, this was completely unspoiled country."

It has been estimated that cocaine contributes 25 percent to the value of Colombia's export market, normally ruled by coffee, bananas, cut flowers and emeralds.

Leticia, a town on the Amazon near the borders of Peru and Brazil, has no visible means of existence except the local market where Indians come in dugout canoes to sell catfish and jungle fruits. Yet Leticia is a boom town.

There are so many automobile moving over its five miles or so of paved road that even the mosquitoes — once a problem — will not brave the pollution.

Racing up and down the Amazon behind the catfish market, powered by 27 horsepower Yamaha outboards, are sleek boats that would do justice to the French Riviera or Miami Beach. They seemingly come from nowhere and go nowhere, because the settlements along the river are very poor. One must set a lot of catfish to own one of these boats.

Ecological problems are only one of the factors that has led Colombian authorities to crack down on the drug empire.

These 13.8 tons of cocaine is estimated by Tambo to equal a quarter of the annual U.S. consumption. It will be kept off the drug market, and the legacy of the raid will plague the banks of the Yari and the hundreds of Amazon tributaries throughout the region.

To produce this cocaine, thousands of acres of hillside forest were hastily cleared and planted in coca. The coca farmers will never return to the same plots, which are even now beginning to erode and turn a yellow-brown with no vegetation to stop the runoff.

As of increasing concern in Colombia is the growing domestic drug addiction. The product most often found locally is a cheap, dangerous substance called "bazoza."

As long as it remains green, the

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